

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, and the Fine Arts.

No. 920.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1845.

PRICE
FOURPENCE
(Stamp Edition, 3d.)

For the convenience of Subscribers residing in remote places, the weekly numbers are reissued in Monthly Parts, stitched in a wrapper, and forwarded with the Magazines.—Subscriptions for the Stamped Edition for the Continent, for not less than Three Months, and in advance, are received by M. BAUDRY, 3, Quai Malaquais, Paris, or at the Publishing Office, 15, Wellington-street North, Strand, London. For France, and other Countries not requiring the postage to be paid in London, 28fr. or 14. 2s. the year. To other Countries, the postage in addition.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.
The PROFESSORSHIP OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE and LITERATURE in this College will become VACANT, at the end of the present Session, by the resignation of Professor Latham. Candidates for the Professorship, the duties of which will commence in October next, are requested to send in applications and testimonials to the Council, on or before Tuesday, 1st July next.
CHARLES C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.
7th May, 1845.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

THE FIFTEENTH MEETING OF THE
BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE will commence in CAMBRIDGE, on Thursday Morning, the 19th of June, 1845.
JOHN TAYLOR, F.R.S., General Treasurer.
2, Duke-street, Adelphi, London.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.
EXHIBITIONS AT THE GARDEN.—The second Meeting will be held on Saturday, the 15th of June. Tickets are issued to Fellows at this Office, price 5s. each; or at the Garden, in the afternoon of the days of Exhibition, at 7s. 6d. each; but only to Orders from Fellows of the Society.
No Tickets will be issued in Regent-street, on the day of Exhibition.
J. Regent-street.

TESTIMONIAL TO JOHN BRITTON, ESQ.
F.R.S.—At a numerous Meeting of the friends of Mr. Britton, held at 11, Pall Mall, on Saturday, the 17th of May, it was resolved unanimously—

1. That in consideration of Mr. Britton's many useful and valuable services in Literature, to illustrate the ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND ANTIQUARIES OF GREAT BRITAIN, and to publish a complete and accurate edition of the same, and to subscribe for the purpose of procuring him a permanent TESTIMONIAL of respect and esteem.
2. That Mr. Britton having expressed himself unwilling to receive a piece of plate, or any token of pecuniary consideration, the sum ultimately received be expended on a SUBJECT OF LITERATURE OR ART, or both, whichever may be regarded to be the most gratifying to the feelings of that gentleman; and a copy of copies presented to each Subscriber.
3. That Mr. Britton be invited to a PUBLIC DINNER at Richmond, on Monday, the 7th of July next, and that Advertisements be issued to that effect as well as to include the above resolutions.
One hundred Gentlemen have agreed to co-operate in promoting the object contemplated, and will be happy to receive subscriptions, and the names of those to attend the Dinner.
Subscriptions received by the Treasurer, Nathaniel Gould, Esq., 4, Tavistock-square, and 3, Barge-yard, Bucklersbury; by Messrs. Coutts & Co.; Messrs. Glynn; the London and Westminster Bank, & James's-square; Mr. Weale, bookseller, High Holborn; and by the Honorary Secretaries, who will afford any additional information that may be required.
GEO. GODWIN, 11, Pelham-terrace, } Hon. Secs.
Brompton, }
PETER CUNNINGHAM, Hammersmith, }
June, 1845.

THE CAMPBELL MONUMENT IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.—Subscriptions towards the Erection of a Monument to the Author of the Pleasures of Hope are received at the Banking-houses of Messrs. Coutts & Co. 59, Strand; Messrs. Rogers & Co. 23, Clement's-lane; and Messrs. Drummond & Co. 40, Chancery-cross.

Committee.
His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch, The Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Bart. M.P.
The Most Noble the Marquis of Lansdowne, The Right Hon. Sir John C. Hobhouse, Bart. M.P.
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The Right Hon. Lord Leigh.
The Right Hon. Lord Campbell.

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The Marquis of Northampton	10 0	James Thomson, Esq.	2 0
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UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION, MIDDLE SCOTLAND-YARD.

LECTURES, at three o'clock precisely.
Tuesday, 17th, and Friday, 20th June.—On the Laws and Phenomena of Heat, with Remarks on the Causes of Incrustations on Steam Boilers. By Dr. RYAN.
Tuesday, 24th June.—On Sword Blades. By HENRY WILKINSON, Esq.
By order of the Council, 7th June, 1845.
LEWIS H. J. TONNA, Secretary.
The Friends of Members will be admitted to the Lectures by Special Tickets only, which may be obtained by application to the Secretary.
The Ordinary Tickets to view the Museum will not admit parties to the Lectures.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION. ANNUAL MEETING, 1845.
To be held at WINCHESTER, commencing TUESDAY, Sept. 9.

President of the Annual Meeting.
The Marquis of Northampton.
The Lord Ashburton.
The Dean of Winchester.
The Dean of Westminster.
Rev. G. Moberly, D.C.L., Head Master of Winchester College.
Albert Way, Esq. Dir. S.A.

SECTIONAL COMMITTEES. HISTORY.

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EARLY AND MEDIEVAL ANTIQUITIES.

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Broome, Esq. M.P.
W. Burge, Esq. Q.C.
Rev. J. B. Deane.
Rev. W. Dyke.
All Subscribers of One Pound will be entitled to attend the Meetings, Discussions, Excursions, &c., which may take place on this occasion, to introduce one Lady, and receive the Volume of the Transactions of the Meeting.
Subscriptions are received by Messrs. Cookburn, 4, Whitehall; and Messrs. Wicksam, Winchester.
By order of the Central Committee, ALBERT WAY, Hon. Sec.

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NOTICE.—BOLTON HOUSE SCHOOL.

TURHAM GREEN.—Mr. J. G. DYNE'S ANNUAL EXAMINATION of his Pupils at the Music Hall, Store-street, Russell-square, will be unavoidably POSTPONED from Monday, the 10th, to FRIDAY, the 20th inst.
Parties desirous of attending are requested to address the Principal, Turham Green, June 4, 1845.

ART-UNION OF LONDON.

GEM ENGRAVING.—The Committee of the ART-UNION OF LONDON, desirous of encouraging GEM ENGRAVING, and of drawing the attention of the Public and of Artists to a branch of Art now almost neglected in Great Britain, offer the sum of £50 for the best GEM in PROFILE of the HEAD of MINERVA, having a Solstice on the Helmet, and marked (+) in white paint, in front of the pedestal, in the collection of Bronzes in the British Museum. The Cameo to become the property of the Art-Union of London. Two Premiums, of £20 and £15, will also be given for the second and third best GEMES; at the option of the Artist to receive the Premium or retain the Cameo. The Cameo must be cut in Onyx, of not less than two strata, and be not less than 1 inch in length. The Cameo which receives the first Premium, and the other two, if not retained by the Artists, will form part of the Prizes at the next distribution.
In selecting the subject for competition, in preference to leaving it to the choice of the Artist, the Committee have been determined to select, in the simplest manner, the relative merits of British Artists in Gem Engraving, by comparing their respective treatment of the same subject. None but British-born Artists will be allowed to compete, and the Cameos must be forwarded to the Honorary Secretaries, accompanied by a sealed letter, containing the Name and Address of the Artist, on or before the 15th March, 1846.—The Committee reserve to themselves the option of withdrawing any of the Premiums, should works of adequate merit not be sent in.
GEO. GODWIN, F.R.S. F.R.A. } Hon. Secs.
LEWIS FOCOCK, F.R.A. }
June 12, 1845.

THE ROYAL DISPENSARY FOR DISEASES OF THE EAR. 10, Dean-street, Soho-square.

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His Majesty the King of the French.
His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, K.G.
PRESIDENT—His Grace the DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH, K.G.
A GRAND FÊTE CHAMPÊTRE and MORNING CONCERT will be held, by kind permission, in the COUNTESSE DE ZICHY FERRAS GROUNDS, REGENT-PARK, on THURSDAY, the 19th of June, 1845, in aid of the funds of the Charity.
PATRONESSES:—
H.R.H. the Duchess of Kent. The Countess Craven.
H.R.H. the Duchess of Gloucester. The Countess of Clarendon.
The Duchess of Northumberland. The Countess of Eglington.
The Duchess of Buccleuch. The Countess of Tankerville.
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The Marchioness of Ailesbury. The Viscountess Campden.
Lady Stanley.
Lady Bowdler.
Lady Dymoke.
The Marchioness of Downshire. Lady Ashley.
The Countess of Zichy Ferraria. Lady C. Denison.
The Countess of Jersey. Lady Colville.
The Countess of Tankerville. Lady M. Vyner.
The Countess de St. Aulaire. Lady Filmer.
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Conductor—Sir HENRY R. BISHOP, Mus. Bac. Oxon.
Tickets, 5s. each, may be had at the Dispensary, and at the principal Libraries and Music-sellers. On the day of the Fête, the tickets will be charged 10s. each.
This Charity was founded in 1816, under the patronage of their late Majesties George IV. and William IV., and their late Royal Highnesses the Dukes of York and Kent. Since its establishment, upwards of 12,500 Patients have been cured or relieved, including several cases of Deaf and Dumb. Such Patients as require Acoustic Instruments are supplied with them gratuitously.
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The Grounds will be opened at one o'clock, and the Concert commence at two.

This day is published.
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REVIEWS

Sketches of Residence and Travels in Brazil.
By the Rev. Daniel P. Kidder, A.M. Vol. I.
Wiley & Putnam.

OUR knowledge of Brazil is so scanty, that every fair attempt to extend and improve it has a strong demand on our attention. We should, therefore, welcome the present volume (which is soon, we presume, to be followed by another) if its claims to our approbation were fewer. It is the production of an American missionary, or, we should rather say, agent of the American Bible Society, who was sent out from New York, partly to print the Gospel, but chiefly to distribute the Old and New Testaments in Portuguese, and to furnish the Society with such information relative to the education, morality, and religion of the empire, as might be useful to future missionaries. It was composed during a residence, including travels, of about two years and a half,—a space of time which, if insufficient to obtain a profound knowledge of the Brazilian character, history, and institutions, was nearly adequate to the more humble, though scarcely less interesting, objects the writer had in view. It is the first work exclusively on Brazil that has yet issued from the American press. With the author, too, we may observe, that there are no English books of recent date on that country; "nor is there any one the writer of which personally visited more than two or three of the eighteen provinces of the empire."

With such a lack of writers (our tourists always prefer the beaten track, and are too dandylish to encounter the fatigues and privations of the wilderness) no wonder that what little information we possess of Brazil is inaccurate. Take, for instance, the recent *Universal Gazetteer* of Mr. McCulloch, under the article in question. Here we shall give Mr. Kidder's own words:—

"It was at once painful and surprising to find the article referred to, full of mistakes. It is hardly possible to conceive how so many errors could have been suffered to creep into so narrow a space. To attempt an enumeration of all of them, would be waste of time. To leave unnoticed some of the most glaring, would be an act of injustice to all who desire correct information; e.g. 1. Three PROVINCES are enumerated which have no existence in the empire, to wit, *Rio Negro, Minas Novas, and Fernando*. 2. Two of the actual provinces, *Santa Catharina and Rio Grande do Sul*, are not in the list at all. 3. 'All its principal cities are on the coast. Its HARBOURS are among the finest in the world, and are connected with the interior by numerous large RIVERS, most of which are navigable for a considerable way inland.' The harbours of Rio de Janeiro and Bahia deserve the above compliment. But what great navigable rivers connect either of them with the interior, remain to be discovered. It is a matter of notoriety, and of universal regret, that, notwithstanding the number and the vastness of the rivers flowing through the northern and western portions of the empire, and finally mingling their waters with the Amazon and the La Plata, there is not one besides the Amazon, emptying into the Atlantic along the whole Brazilian coast, which is 'navigable' any 'considerable way' from its mouth inland. Hopes are entertained that the river Doce may be rendered navigable to steam-boats, but great expense must first be incurred. No city or harbour of note exists at its mouth. 4. 'The soil near the coast displays evidences of the richest cultivation.' 'In the neighbourhood of Rio Janeiro, it consists in a great measure of plains.' These statements convey the most erroneous impressions, as every person having any knowledge of the coast, or of the neighbourhood of Rio must be fully aware. No part of Brazil has been, as yet, subjected to 'the richest cultivation,' and probably three-fifths of the whole sea-coast are, as yet in a state of nature. If it is meant

that the coast generally has been more cultivated than the great interior, it is in the main true, although it may be questioned whether any part of the coast has been better cultivated than some portions of Minas Geraes. To speak of the soil in the neighbourhood of Rio, consisting 'in a great measure of plains,' is still more obviously incorrect, as will appear from any authentic description or view of the place. 5. Under the head of RELIGION, it is stated that one of the chief sects at Rio is that of the Sebastianists. It is but just to say that this was never true. Individuals there are in that city, as well as in other parts of the empire, belonging to that sect, but they are nowhere numerous, and have not been during the present century. 6. Respecting POPULATION, it is stated on the authority of Balbi, that there are three hundred thousand converted Indians. Probably no intelligent Brazilian would estimate the number higher than ten thousand, making the most charitable allowances. Again, on the same authority, it is stated that the 'independent Indians, European settlers, &c. (singular conjunction,) amount to one hundred and fifty thousand; whereas, there is reason to believe that the province of Pará alone contains that full number of savage Indians."

But Mr. McCulloch's work is not the only one condemned by Mr. Kidder. The errors, he says, in that "new and costly work," 'The Narrative of the United States Exploring Expedition,' are both "numerous" and "of the most glaring kind."

In sad truth, it may be affirmed that, in our language at least, there is no general body of geography that does not mislead quite as much as it informs. How far this should be tolerated, when we have so many good works on separate countries—with a Geographical Society which counts its reserved funds by thousands—we shall not venture to decide.

In this first volume, most of our author's time was spent at Rio, and accordingly it occupies the chief part of his attention. In his notices of the foundation and early history of the city, he is indebted to Southey's elaborate 'History of Brazil'; but the narrative might have been spared; it fills the volume with details of little value to the general reader. A summary of the facts necessary to be known might have been compressed into one-tenth of the space they now occupy. The first settlement in the bay was the work of the French in 1555; and it soon provoked the hostility of the Portuguese of San Salvador (now Bahia), which, until 1763, was the capital of Portuguese Brazil, and the seat of the viceroy. In 1567, the French were expelled; and on the locality which they had occupied arose a new city called by the victor, San Sebastian. A tranquillity of a hundred and forty years enabled this city (subsequently called Rio de Janeiro) to make considerable progress in prosperity. In 1711 it was assailed, but soon admitted to ransom by the French, who had not the means of permanently establishing themselves on the bay. It was, however, of no great political importance, however useful it might be as a mercantile emporium, until 1763, when, as we have just observed, it became the seat of the viceroys. From that time, and especially since the arrival of John VI. with his family from Lisbon (1808), the augmentation of the city in population, wealth, and buildings has been unexampled in South America. Since 1822, when Don Pedro, the eldest son of that king, was proclaimed emperor, its progress in all these respects has been more rapid even than before. Its population, in 1763, did not exceed 25,000; it has now ten times that number.

Many readers may be surprised to hear, that notwithstanding the vast quantity of merchandise unloaded and taken on board at Rio, hardly a cart or dray is to be found in the streets—the transport being effected by negroes. They move in bands from ten to twenty in number, one after

another, the leader being styled the captain. To see, for example, the coffee carriers, each with a bag of a hundred and a half on his head, clad in nothing beyond a short pair of pantaloons, proceeding at a rapid pace, (oftener a run than a trot) each holding his load steady with the left hand, while the right shakes a thing intended for music, but more like a policeman's rattle, and the whole band, often joining in some African song, is a spectacle as novel to an European as it is picturesque in itself. They are said (no doubt truly) to be much encouraged in their industry by this rude kind of concert; but though it may be music to them, it is discord to others, and an attempt was made, we are told, to put an end to it. "As a consequence, they performed little or no work, so the restriction was in a short time taken off." Under a broiling sun, within the tropics, with loads so considerable, the poor fellows ought, in all reason, to amuse themselves in their own way. Their lot, however, is said to be less hard than we should expect. There are so many holidays in the Roman Catholic Church, even at this day, that they cannot long want the opportunity of recreation; and in many families they are more like domestic servants than slaves. On great occasions, when images of saints are carried in procession along the streets, they are hugely delighted to see representations of canonized Africans, to which indeed they pay more attention than to the whole calendar together, or even to the College of Apostles, with our Saviour at its head.

When John VI. reached Rio in 1808, there was not a printing press in the whole of Brazil. One was immediately established by him, and since then many have sprung into existence. The newspapers are numerous—four daily, two three times a week, and many weekly. Though in all of them commercial intelligence is the most in request, there is a column or two for European news; and during the session of the National Assembly, the debates and proceedings appear the morning after their occurrence. But, as yet, political parties do not exist: every journalist writes in support of the actual administration; and never dreams of calling its policy in question. Well would it be for ministers nearer home, if they could hold so quiet a tenure of office.

But if there be no piquancy in this department of publicity, there is abundance in others. Take, for instance, the following advertisement:

"Senhor José Domingos da Costa is requested to pay, at No. 35 Rua de S. José, the sum of six hundred milreis; and in case he shall not do so in three days, his conduct will be exposed in this journal, together with the manner in which this debt was contracted."

What a glorious sensation would such advertisements create among us! If for José Domingos da Costa we read "The Right Honourable * * *, with the residence Grosvenor or Portland Square; and if for milreis we substitute pounds sterling, we shall have at once a most desirable adaptation of the Brazilian to the London manner.

There are many public charities in Rio, and some well conducted. Of these the most extensive is the *Santa Casa da Misericórdia*, or Holy House of Mercy. Situated on the seashore, a salubrious and tranquil spot, it is open night and day for the reception of the sick, the infirm, and the distressed, whatever their colour, whatever their country, whatever their creed—and that without letter of recommendation, or influence of any kind. From the published returns, it appears that five thousand sufferers are annually admitted; that the number would be much greater if the accommodation were more extensive. But this defect is remedied

before now—the first stone of an enlarged edifice having been laid in 1840. Not the inmates only, but most prisons of the city, receive food and medicines from the stores of the Misericórdia. This noble institution—noble in its design, and equally so in its proceedings—impresses us with an admiration so deep, that we can hardly find in our hearts to say one word in disparagement of the people by whom it is supported. Contrast it with the selfish, harassing, often insulting, and nearly inaccessible patronage of another people who shall be nameless, and what are we to infer? that the substance of philanthropy exists in one city, its shadow in the other.

The utility of another establishment, the *Casa da Roda*, or Foundling Hospital, is more questionable. The Roda is a wheel by which infants are turned from the street to an apartment inside the walls—the depositors of the poor outcasts remaining unseen. From 1830 to 1840 nearly four thousand were thus abandoned, and the number is on the increase. The first consideration arising from this practice, is its inevitable stimulant to immorality. But there is another scarcely inferior: deprived of its mother's milk, only one in three is reared—and that, notwithstanding every care, and every expense in procuring wet-nurses, on the part of the establishment. But even this evil leads to good. Connected with this hospital is the *Recolhimento*, or Asylum for Female Orphans, which is chiefly supplied from the former. This noble institution rears, educates, marries, and endows the female children which survive their exposure at the Casa da Roda. Once a year (the second week in July) the establishment is thrown open to the public, and many bachelors hasten to see the inmates—some with presents, some to obtain a bride. On these occasions, the Emperor and his sisters are generally present; and a high general interest is taken in the fate of the young women, who are all dressed in white. The liberality of these institutions does not exceed that of the naval and military academies, which are accessible to all free-born Brazilians of fifteen years old,—provided they understand the elementary branches of education, with so much French as may enable them to translate from it into Portuguese. No aristocratic influence, no ostentatious patronage, no humiliating solicitations are necessary in such a place; and poverty in a candidate for admission seems to be a better recommendation than the respectability of connexions.

One more charity we must mention,—not for its own sake so much as for an extraordinary anecdote connected with it. The *Hospital dos Lazaros*, founded for the reception of persons afflicted with the elephantiasis, and other cutaneous disorders of the same kind (very common diseases in Brazil), had one patient who was anxious to try a queer experiment for his recovery. Somebody having discovered that the disease was curable by the bite of a rattlesnake, he insisted on one being brought to him, and, strange to say, he found physicians and others quite ready to indulge him. The dreaded serpent was accordingly brought in a kind of cage, and he thrust his hand towards its mouth. To the surprise of all present the animal shrunk back; and when he touched it, it licked his hand! His next step was to exasperate it by squeezing it, and at length it did inflict a small wound on his little finger,—so small and so slight that he was scarcely conscious of the infliction. The experiment ended just as any sane person might have foreseen,—in twenty-four hours the man was a corpse.

Our author has some observations on the (so called) literature of the Brazilians. If there are few publications in Lisbon save translations from the French, more could not be expected

from Rio. Scarcely a volume of moderate bulk issues from the presses of the latter city; but pamphlets, and what the French call *feuilletons* constantly appear. The substance of these is from Paris, which also sends annually over a considerable number of volumes in the French and Portuguese languages. As many Portuguese writers have established themselves in the capital of France, they supply whatever demand may exist in the market of Rio. Still there are some periodicals,—weekly and monthly, and two or three quarterly, and one or two of them are said to be written with average ability. A quarterly review and journal is also published on the history, geography, and antiquities of Brazil, by a society which has some aid from the Imperial government; and this 'Revista Trimensal' is very frequently mentioned by Mr. Kidder.—The libraries of Rio are not extensive, or numerous, or well selected. The chief is the National Library, the greater part of which was brought from Lisbon by John VI. It is open to everybody under suitable regulations; additions are frequently made to it,—partly by purchase, but chiefly by private benefactions. But it has had already a good effect on the taste of the metropolis, and that as education spreads it will have a much greater one, cannot be doubted. There are also subscription libraries, founded by English, French, and German residents, both for their own use, and for that of others who wish to become members.—Of educational establishments, there are more than we should expect,—more certainly than Lisbon can boast of. There is no university; but there are many colleges, and at least twenty-eight public schools, besides many private ones. Of the public institutions for education, the palm must be given to one established by government in 1837, and called *Collegio de Dom Pedro II.* The professors are said to be qualified for their duties, the classes well attended, and the progress satisfactory. In Mr. Kidder's judgment the establishment has a greater advantage still,—in the unrestricted use of the Scriptures in the vernacular (Portuguese) language, without note or comment, and in a protestant version. There is a statute indeed, expressly enjoining the use; and the example has been followed in other establishments. We shall soon perceive that this is by no means a solitary instance of liberality in the Roman Catholics of Brazil.

On the subject of literature and education, our author is much too brief, too general, and therefore unsatisfactory. But he intends, we believe, to discuss them and kindred matter more at length in another volume. In the one before us, his mind is devoted more to the religious than to any other, or to all other considerations. The monastic system, he tells us, is falling into contempt:—

"In March, 1838, the Carmelite order presented a petition to the Provincial Assembly of Rio de Janeiro, praying for the privilege of admitting thirty novices into the convent of Angra. In the course of the discussion which ensued, one of the deputies, Senhor Cezar de Menezes, in an eloquent speech reported at the time, undertook to demonstrate that monasticism, from its history in past times, and from its essential spirit, could not harmonize with the ideas of the present enlightened age, nor be adapted to the government and circumstances of the country. His conclusions were these:—'The measure is contrary to nature, unsupported by policy, and alike opposed to morality, to our financial interests, and to the Brazilian constitution.' Were it compatible with the limits I have assigned myself, to translate the speech, I could hardly present the reader with a better summary of practical arguments against monasticism. Suffice it to say, the privilege in this case was not conceded, although similar ones have recently been granted in other provinces."

The churches, Mr. Kidder tells us, are thinly

attended, except on gala days. Preaching is by no means frequent in Brazil, any more than in other Roman Catholic countries. Though by the constitution the Roman Catholic religion is that of the state, all other forms are freely tolerated; and persecution in any shape is rigorously forbidden. Then the readiness with which the Scriptures in the vulgar tongue, though emanating from protestants, are circulated and read, is another gratifying fact:—

"At the mission-house many copies were distributed gratuitously; and on several occasions there was what might be called a rush of applicants for the sacred volume. One of these occurred soon after my arrival. It was known that a supply of books had been received, and our house was literally thronged with persons of all ages and conditions of life,—from the gray-headed man to the prattling child,—from the gentleman in high life to the poor slave. Most of the children and servants came as messengers, bringing notes from their parents or masters. These notes were invariably couched in respectful, and often in beseeching language. Several were from poor widows, who had no money to buy books for their children, but who desired Testaments for them to read at school. Another was from one of the ministers of the imperial government, asking for a supply for an entire school out of the city."

Many of the applicants were clergymen and rectors of colleges. There was, to be sure, opposition from the more bigotted padres; but others advised our author not to notice it, and to proceed steadily in the line of his mission. But the honourable feeling which prevails in the nation generally, may be inferred from such extracts as the following:—

"I will here state, that in all my residence and travels in Brazil, in the character of a Protestant missionary, I never received the slightest opposition or indignity from the people. As might have been expected, a few of the priests made all the opposition they could, but the circumstances that these were unable to excite the people, showed how little influence they possessed. On the other hand, perhaps quite as many of the clergy, and those of the most respectable in the empire, manifested towards us and our work both favour and friendship."

Nor must we forget that clerical celibacy is by no means a favourite doctrine with the Brazilians, lay or ecclesiastical; and a work which was written against it by an ecclesiastic and a Brazilian dignitary, was favourably received by the public. Another priest of San Paulo readily undertook to distribute the Society's copies of the Scriptures, and observed:—"We are in a sad state of darkness." He added that there was only the form,—no power—of Christianity; that among priests or people scarcely a vestige of true vital religion was to be found; that ignorance, immorality, and infidelity were daily spreading, without any serious effort being made to remedy the evil. He, however, is himself a proof that he exaggerates; and some other proofs meet us in the present volume, which, be it remembered, is not likely to do full justice to anything Roman Catholic,—the express object of the author's hostility—the object which he was sent out to combat in every possible way:—

"I asked him what report I should give to the religious world respecting Brazil. 'Say that we are in darkness, behind the age, and almost abandoned.' 'But that you wish for light?' 'That we wish for nothing. We are hoping in God, the father of lights.' I proceeded to ask him what was better calculated to counteract the influence of those infidel and demoralizing works he had referred to, than the word of God. 'Nothing,' was the reply. 'How much good then is it possible you yourself might do, both to your country and to immortal souls, by devoting yourself to the true work of an evangelist?' He assented, and hoped that some day he should be engaged in it. I had before placed in his hands two or three copies of the New Testament, to be given to persons who would receive profit: from them, and which he had

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received with the greatest satisfaction. I now told him, that whenever he was disposed to enter upon the work of distributing the Scriptures, we could forward them to him in any quantity needed. He assured me that he would at any time be happy to take such a charge upon himself; that when the books were received he would circulate them throughout all the neighbouring country, and write an account of the manner of their disposal. We accordingly closed an arrangement, which subsequently proved highly efficient and interesting. When I showed him some tracts in Portuguese, he requested that a quantity of them should accompany the remission of Bibles. On my asking how the ex-regent, and others like him, would regard the circulation of the Scriptures among the people, he said they would rejoice in it, and that the propriety of the enterprise would scarcely admit of discussion. "Then," said I, "when we are engaged in this work, we can have the satisfaction to know that we are doing what the better part of your own clergy approve." "Certainly," he replied, "you are doing what we ought to be doing ourselves."

All our readers have heard of the Emperor of Brazil; but probably not many have heard that there is also a king:—

"At Campinas I witnessed serious depredations from the ants; sometimes they insinuate themselves into the taipa walls, and destroy the entire side of a house by perforations. Anon they commence working in the soil, and extend their operations beneath the foundations of houses and undermine them. The people dig large pits in various places, with the intent of exterminating tribes of ants whose designs have been discovered. These insects, probably from their prevalence, and the irresistible character of their depredations, obtained at an early day the title of King of Brazil. In favour of their administration it should be said, that they sometimes do inestimable service, by cleansing a house or plantation of other species of vermin, passing along to the work before them, in well organized troops of millions. Nevertheless, their dominion and divine right have been disputed by means of fire and water, and nearly every other instrument of death; but notwithstanding the most unrelenting persecutions, they still abound and prosper. Mr. Southey states, on the authority of Manoel Felix, that some of these insects, at one time, devoured the cloths of the altar in the convent of S. Antonio, at Maranham, and also brought up into the church pieces of shrouds from the graves beneath its floor; whereupon the friars prosecuted them according to due form of ecclesiastical law. What the sentence was in this case we are unable to learn. The historian informs us, however, that having been convicted in a similar suit at the Franciscan convent at Avignon, the ants were not only excommunicated from the Roman Catholic Apostolic Church, but were sentenced by the friars to the pain of removal, within three days, to a place assigned them in the centre of the earth." The canonical account gravely adds, that the ants obeyed, and carried away all their young, and all their stores!"

In conclusion, we shall be glad to welcome the second volume of this work. But we trust Mr. Kidder will get rid of such Yankeeisms as—"The Brazilian Institute has done considerable to awaken the spirit," &c. (p. 119), "It had collected over three hundred MSS.," &c., (p. 120).

Life in Dalecarlia: the Parsonage of Mora. By Fredrika Bremer. Translated by William Howitt. Chapman & Hall.

ONLY a week or two has passed since we gave an account of this book from the German edition [see ante, p. 484]: but a translation by Mr. Howitt enables us once again to advert to the work, to select a few more pleasing extracts, and make some general remarks.

It is with Siri, we confess, that our sympathies wander; whether at home or in the mountains—whether on foot or on the fiery Brunhilda—whether on sea or shore—whether in the starry night or on a summer's day,—it is in her that the interest of the story centres. Her wild belief in the earth's warm heart—in the mysterious people and secret wealth of the mines—in the

immortality of the brutal soul,—all become her equally well. Superstition, transfigured in her person, looks like Truth,—Truth, arrayed in ideal glory, radiating from an imagination instinct with genius and life, and which sees reflected in the mirror of Nature the sublimest and most beautiful of spiritual intuitions. In these few words we give the *creed* of the book; and it is even of such an old tale that this new one is illustrative. The world is, in the opinion of Miss Bremer, exactly what we make it; and Siri merely tells us what a repertory of fancies it is to the creative mind. Nor are we yet too old to enjoy writing of this nursery kind; nor yet so young as not to see that there is more in it than "meets the ear."

But to proceed with the story. Sunday comes—the Sunday in Mora which we have already described [see ante, p. 485].—and Olof, as our readers know, is gratified with the cheerfulness and attention shown by Siri during divine service. Ere long we find her under the influence of a professor—a man who permits questions, and seeks not to put restraint on intellectual freedom. Nordevall, certain of his power to administer to Siri "that light which for her should restore to harmony this yet chaotic world; himself experienced, through the life-overflowing maiden, a salutary, quickening, and invigorating impulse!" Language like this warns us that the fable we are tracing has now become psychological, and must be perused with care. Life, under the pressure of thought, and the doubts which thought originates, becomes even for awhile intolerable to poor Siri, not yet redeemed from natural wildness. But for all this a practical remedy is at last found.

From a chapter of manners, entitled "Excursions," we quote a few interesting paragraphs:—

"We begin these excursions ourselves, by flying over several weeks, during which the family life at the parsonage of Mora flowed on calm and fresh, as the river along its shore. Midsummer was past—July was come. This is the time of relaxation for the clergy of this district, for at this season the peasant with his household proceeds to the cattle or Säter booths, frequently six or seven Swedish miles from their villages, in the deep forests, where they find fresh pastures for their beasts, where they churn their butter, make their cheese, and commonly remain till the termination of the month of August. From the commencement of the month of July you meet on the roads the flitting families, with cattle and house utensils. The father of the family drives the wagon, upon which blooming children peep forth from amid pails and work-tools. The wife generally goes alongside, keeping an eye on the cow or cows. Occasionally you meet a solitary, busily knitting old woman, wandering along light and briskly, as if age were to her no burthen, surrounded by sundry goats, which follow her like faithful dogs: she, too, is nomadic—she, too, wanders forth to the cattle-booths. If she stop and talk friendly with you for awhile, the goats gather caressingly around her. And soon do you observe, out of the dark and vast pine-woods which clothe the heights, light azure columns of smoke here and there ascending: there is the fitting family, there is the solitary old woman with her goats; they have arrived at the Säter hut, and have kindled fire on its hearth; and the travellers from the great world, who from a distance behold these peaceful indications of those, often to them, inaccessible dwellings, heave perhaps a sigh of longing for such secluded home, for this nomadic life, where the pure air which the body continually breathes streams also into the soul—where the daily, simple, and fresh cares shut out the sorrow 'which devours the heart.' But while the peasantry ride and rove abroad, the gentry do not sit still. The clergy, and the few gentlemen who besides them have small crown locations, here and there in Dalarna, generally visit each other during this season, or travel to make themselves acquainted with districts still new to them in their beautiful province. And now it is in its full beauty, with its

waters, its mountains, its valleys,—at once consonant and varying like Rousseau's tricordium. The sward is interwoven with Linnaea, and winter-green, the starwort, and the pine-flower, all white flowers which love the shade of the pine-woods, fill them with fragrance, and bloom in modest beauty at the feet of the ancient giants of the forest. Nowhere are found more flowery meadows, nowhere are gathered finer strawberries; and along the warmest valleys winds the Dalelf, cool and clear, in countless meanderings, now with stooping pines on lofty Mjellgar, now with wild roses and Spirea Ulmarea in the low grassy lands on its banks. The family at Mora had long projected a pleasure excursion to Elfdal, which none of its members had yet seen, but of whose wild beauty they had often heard. And as in the middle of July the weather began to be very steady and beautiful, they now resolved to devote a few days to the little expedition. The young people felicitated themselves indescribably on the prospect of seeing this beautiful wild region, its porphyry quarry, its porphyry works, and on coming to the spot 'where the highway terminates,' and the wild pathless woods commence, which stretch away to the very frontiers of Norway, Siri was enchanted at the idea of making the journey with Olof on horseback, and therefore the more freely to be able to traverse the country."

An episode here intervenes, concerning a Miss Lotta, an energetic maiden, who compensated for the absence of beauty by the produce of a "getting-on-genius,"—directed, however, by a good and honest heart. It is told in a lively manner: but we must proceed with the journey, the description of which is full of beauty:—

"The way from Mora to Elfdal was first by a ferry over the river to the point of land where formerly the witch-fires stood, and where now the 'Salix Daphnoides' had shed its gold and yellow catkins, but had clothed itself with tender green and beautifully polished leaves; then beyond it a few miles through deep sand and an ugly forest tract. But they soon entered the picturesquely beautiful Elfdal, and pursued almost unvaryingly the banks of the Dalelf,—now ascending, now descending between lofty wood-crowned hills, which, like shaggy giants, approach the travellers with threatening looks and gestures, but stood or passed by in the proud tranquillity of superior power. Thus was it with Suttur-skär, with Gopshus, Hycle, and Wisa-berg, &c. The thunder-charged clouds which rolled themselves up over the heights, the rapidly closing, rapidly opening views into the infinite distance, the play of brilliant lights and shades in the great but closely congregated scenery, the alternately idyllic amenity, and the wildness, even to savageness, of these regions, all combined to make a great—a vivid impression upon the travellers. On this road you see forests which appear to have stood from the foundation of the world. Trees fall in them, lie, and rot, because no hand troubles itself to make use of them; nay, the Dalmen often fell the most magnificent ones merely to procure a little fresh bark to mix with the fodder of their cattle, and then leave them recklessly to decay. So vast is here the wealth of, so great the indifference to, that which other provinces purchase with solid gold. But this gold does not penetrate into the primeval parts of Dalarna. The cataracts of Dalarna, which may be said to insure the innocence of the country, prevent, also, its connexion with the world of commerce, and seem to say, 'Retain thy poverty and thy wealth, and with both thy peace.' Fires often ravage vast tracts of these forests, even to the mountain-tops, and they let them burn till they go out of themselves—they can do nothing to quench them; and thus you see whole tracts converted to ashes, or rather, to dead woods. The trees remain standing with bole and branches, but not a single green leaf is left upon them, not the slightest tint of grass protrudes from the ash-strewn earth, no bird, no insect, moves its wing amongst the burnt trees; all, ground, wood, mountain, is blank and ash grey as far as the eye can reach—all is dead: it is as if a curse had passed over it. Sometimes you have on the right of the road one of these dead forests, while on the left all flourishes in verdant beauty; and between the pines of giant altitude, standing on fresh green slopes, you look down on the

river in its deep channel, which becomes in this valley a sportive stream, alternately foaming over the stony bottom, where the water sprite is said to sit and watch for mischief, alternately embracing in its bosom small light green, umbrageous islands, while forest brooks, white with spray, descend roaring from the rocks like gameboys, and fling themselves into its arms. Olof rode by the side of Siri, and much occupied with her, and Siri sometimes turned towards Olof with an expression like this: 'The most glorious morning, how freshly it sighs in the forest!' and the dark eyelashes, the fresh lips glittered as with dew. Sometimes she sung a little snatch of a song. It seemed to Olof as if the morning, in its living freshness, sat on the horse with her. He could not but think of Brigitta's words, 'There is over the girl a freshness and a dew.' Upon the whole, the charm which Siri possessed and imparted resulted much from the fact, that every utterance of her emotions was destitute of art and study; she had much of that direct impulse which in the objects of nature, breathes so freshly on our senses. Her early education, free from all restraint, or rather her want of education, had, with its disadvantages, also had the great benefit of exempting her from the mental stays which press together the rest of our poor children of chamber-discipline and coercion, and render our breathing short and our motions constrained. Yet, probably, this education of nature could not have led to anything very attractive, had not Siri been a character endowed with a native grace. We have seen other young girls brought up in golden freedom, and they have horrified us by the swing of their arms and their long strides. It is a difficult affair, this education! we thank God that we have no daughters, but do not love the young girls the less, as the noblest soil that the earth possesses. Ah! if the best of seed were only scattered into it! Upon a verdant declivity, by a silver clear, murmuring brook of delicious water, the mid-day meal was spread from the provision baskets brought with them. No one who has not tried it can conceive how delightful it is to eat in the free air, and on the earth's green mat. But for this you must have glad hearts and good appetites; and these the Mora family had, and therefore they had a joyous and excellent noon-day meal; and this was not at all disturbed by a little unbidden sprinkling of thunder-rain. For, first and foremost, this caused a lively springing up and flying to the shade of some great pines; and then it presented a splendid spectacle of clouds, which displayed itself in the heavens, and gave Olof opportunity to deliver a little lecture, which interested every one, on the classification of clouds, which first observed and named by the learned Quaker, Howard, was then universally adopted in science. This could not be effected without a little Latin; and Brigitta, who as we already know, was a genius in languages, talked soon quite fluently of 'stratus, cumulus, and cirrus,' and the rest were delighted to learn, to know, and to name in Swedish, the bank-cloud, also the night-cloud because this form of cloud is common at night; the 'high-cloud' and the 'feather-cloud.' They began, too, during the rain, and the succeeding clearing up, to notice how these cloud-shapes merged one into the other; and Olof must explain to them the laws which regulated these phenomena, and the names which the cloud-shapes acquired during their transfiguration. Mrs. Ingeborg was extremely interested by this, for the clouds and their phantasmagoria, their richly pictorial and changing life had always had a great attraction for her, often of a prophetic nature. She was fond of reading them, as people formerly read the stars, and was not free from a degree of superstition regarding them: she had now got names for their forms, and with well-sounding, that is, expressive names for things, much is achieved. The whole day, during the journey, they gazed up at the clouds, and made observations on 'stratus, cumulus, and cirrus.' Brigitta complained that she got by this an altogether wrong bearing of the head and neck, the consequences of which no one could tell; and in order to counteract this, Olof directed her attention to the species of lichen which with its crimson covering make the stones by the highways of Dalarna so splendid, and the powder of which is so sweet, and like violet-root, when it is rubbed with the hand. And Brigitta admitted, that the head and the eye of man seemed to be purposely constructed to discover all the wonders in heaven and in earth."

At evening the travellers arrive at Miss Lotta's farm. After wandering about a certain porphyry hill, they rest and regale themselves with songs:—

"Valborg sung then a song about the moon, which a Dalwoman had composed; and which young girls sing so readily and so well. But as Brigitta complained that they sung 'such melancholy airs,' and asked for 'merrier ones,' Siri sung out fresh and clear, so that the wood resounded:—

Thorough cave and mine
I seek the ore's deep fountain;
Ancient splendours shine
In the heart of th' mountain;
Round my thoughts they twine,
Deep my soul compelling.
There then shall my bed be;
What there is will I see—
There shall be my dwelling!

A slight shudder passed through Olof when Siri sung the last lines with the force of inspiration, and, at the same time, stamped on the hill with her little foot, and he looked with a feeling of admiration on the young maiden as she stood there on the mountain, so light and yet vigorous, with a glance of fire in the dark blue eyes, and her light locks glistening in the evening sun. 'Siri,' said he, 'thou art born to be the wife of a miner!' Siri shook her head, and answered, 'Not a miner's, but a mine-king's, who shall lead me into the depths of the mountain, and cause me to reign there with him. Then shall I do nothing for whole days but sing, talk with the dwarfs, guess their riddles, pluck diamonds out of the rocks, and wander through magnificent halls. Ay, that would be glorious!' 'If it were but possible,' replied Olof, smiling; 'but I prophesy that if thou once go down into the heart of a mountain, that is, into one of our mines, thou wilt quickly long to be out of it, and upon the earth again.' Siri was silent, shook her head, and an expression of sadness rapidly cast a shade over her countenance."

Thus it is that the mystery thickens as it approaches solution. But the journey proceeds, and the party arrive at Serna, a place rendered famous as the refuge of Gustavus Wasa in the days of his wanderings:—

"Olof and Siri, who were rapid walkers, had quickly left Brigitta and Valborg far behind. They went on, attracted by the extraordinary beauty of the way and the scenery, without thinking any further of the road's termination. At length, however, they were obliged to think of turning again, but concluded first to wait for Valborg and Brigitta on the banks of the river. Here they stood, gazing on the magnificent spectacle of the sunset, when Siri suddenly exclaimed, 'Olof!' and with the speed of lightning, sprang forward and pushed him aside. Olof felt himself at the same moment involved in a cloud of dust, he knew not how; he heard a crashing and a rushing down, and turning, he saw Siri flung prostrate beneath a pine-tree, which had given way and plunged down the steep sand-bank, above the shore, and whose fall she had diverted from Olof to herself by her interposition. A part only of its boughs had whizzed over Olof's head; but Siri lay beneath the boughs and bled freely from a deep cut in the neck. But she lay there only for a moment; in the next instant she had liberated herself and stood now before Olof, at once joyous and anxious, exclaiming, 'Olof! are you unhurt? yes, you are; God be praised!' 'But you, Siri, you bleed! and that for my sake!' exclaimed Olof, and caught her in his arms, terrified and greatly agitated. 'Oh, it is merely a scratch!' said Siri, putting her hand to her neck, 'I will bathe it in the river, and it will be quickly well. Don't be anxious—I am so glad.' But this was a dangerous moment for Olof, for as he now held the smiling, beaming, bleeding girl in his arms, there breathed upon him, he knew not what fragrance of young, loving, fascinating life, which penetrated his heart, his mind, and diffused itself through all the blood in his veins. The hallowing, strange fire which the northern sagas tell us surrounded the lovely daughters of the giants, flamed up within him, and enveloped his soul. Affected, enchanted, agitated, he stood and stooped over his young deliverer, as if to suck up the blood which ran for his sake, and he drew her still closer and closer to his bosom. But lithe as a serpent, Siri escaped from his embrace, sprang down to the water, dipped therein a hand-

kerchief, and washed and bathed with it her neck. Olof followed, and contemplated her in silence. He could not speak, scarcely think. An ocean of feelings tempest in his heart. Siri seemed to him enchanting; he would fain be the water which streamed in pearly drops between her fingers; the handkerchief which she wrapped round her neck. He did not know himself what was passing within him. He stood on the verge of one of those passions which are all the more violent and dangerous, because they are based only on a blind fascination. And as he now thought that the charming girl bled for him, had ventured her life for him, his heart beat more violently; and proud as a god—ah no!—as a weak man—he exclaimed to himself, 'She loves me! she loves me!'"

But Olof is mistaken, and in Siri's altered manner, soon becomes convinced of his error:—

"A few evenings after the return to Mora, while after the sun had gone down and the shadows of night had already begun to stretch themselves over the earth, the wind carried to the parsonage at Mora well-known and soft tones of the flute. Impelled by an irresistible feeling, Olof went towards the place whence they seemed to come. It was from the other side of Mora Church, and thither Olof proceeded with hasty steps; but the notes had ceased long before he arrived upon the headland, where the church stands between tall trees. Olof went up towards the churchyard. The iron gate on that side stood ajar, and Olof was just about to enter, when an icicle hand was laid on his; and like the angel of death, as pale and as solemn, advanced Valborg from the other side of the wall, and pointed in silence towards the church. In the screen of its shadow sat on a tombstone a man, and on her knees before him, in his arms, and reposing on his bosom, lay in the full devotedness of love a young maiden. Her face was not visible, but the light hair, the whole shape, the dress, all betrayed, what Valborg also whispered, 'Siri!' For a moment Olof started, in the next he would rush forward, but was withheld by Lieutenant Lasse, and was led away by him almost by force, and in a state of mind closely bordering on madness."

Evidently, then, Olof had been dreaming: so have we;—cheating ourselves and readers with visions of the supernatural, and betraying unwonted aberration. It is now high time that we return to sober rationalism, and divest all these wonders of the wonderful by a little prosaic explanation. Siri's supposed lover is, of course, her father—a fugitive criminal, escaped from capital punishment,—who, after many wanderings, visits his native place and her in secret. Thus sink all these ideals into romantic commonplace,—not the less common-place for being romantic. Far from such is, however, the tone and spirit—whatever the subject—of the book before us; and the descriptive power it displays is not exceeded by any of Miss Bremer's former works. A visit to the Great Copper Mine disenchants Siri, as well as ourselves:—

"Siri did not find here the palaces, the magnificent under-world, of which she had dreamed to herself, and whose names, the Jewel, the Crown, the Sceptre, &c. seemed to promise. There were perpetually the same dark vaulted passages, the same great empty halls and domes, excavations and shafts, or sinkings, out of which eternal night seemed to stare upon you. There was everywhere the same damp, cold air, the same dripping and dropping from above, and which rendered the floor slippery. The sides of the mine glittered, indeed, when the torches shone upon them, or when they were struck against them, and sent forth showers of sparks; and the stalactites glimmered also as they hung above on the arched roofs; but it was a chill and colourless gleam, which left soul and sense cold. In the passages, the miners frequently were met with torches in their hands, in their black dresses, with solemn, pale, grimy countenances, and slow and heavy steps. The life in the mine did not seem to be joyous, and at every glance Siri's eyes grew darker, and her heart more oppressed. She would not have been astonished if she now had been told that the most melancholy of mortal ailments, insanity, was one of the most prevalent amongst the labourers of this subterranean kingdom."

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But there is still reserved a happy destiny for Siri: nor are the concluding scenes with the fugitive father, condemned to work in the mines, so best to conceal his escape from justice, powerless to excite deep emotion, and enforce the highest moral lesson. Somewhat mystically expressed, and purposely suggesting a mythical character for the whole work, this lesson, nevertheless, closes the romance with an air of Oriental grandeur which reminds us of Novalis: "Men will say to thee, Be pure before the eye of day—be pure before the gaze of the world!—but I say to thee, Be pure before the eye of night—be pure in the most concealed of thy sentiments, in thy imagination!" Counsel, this, which to the literary mind can never be out of season, and may remind Genius of the responsibilities which, equally with its privileges, belong to its condition and allotted task. In conclusion, we congratulate Mr. Howitt on the success with which he has executed his labour. His publishers have, we think, done wisely in issuing the work in a cheap form; and also in announcing their intention to put forth the whole series in the same style.

Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography and Mythology. Edited by W. Smith, L.L.D., Editor of the 'Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities.' Taylor & Walton.

THIS is a quarterly issue, of which eleven have appeared,—nine forming Vol. I., and the tenth commencing Vol. II. The work will extend to three volumes, each considerably exceeding a thousand pages, in double columns, and small type. It is therefore a copious one,—equivalent in quantity of matter to at least a dozen ordinary octavos. Yet the space is by no means too ample for subjects so vast as the biography and mythology of ancient Greece and Rome, especially as the literary lives (which receive great attention) are included. This feature of the work must render it of peculiar value to all students. Another, of no slight interest, is the continuation of the Greek lives (whether literary, military, ecclesiastical, or civil), down to the fall of Constantinople, in 1453.

It was, indeed, high time for the numerous you thus occupied in classical pursuits to have a better guide than Lempriere. Niebuhr, Savigny, Bockh, Müller, Wachsmuth, Droysen, Drumann, Brandis, Ritter, Walcker, Bode, Westermann, Lobeck, and other critics of the Continent (especially of Germany), have long, indefatigably, and most successfully laboured in this wide field; and it is little to the credit of English booksellers and writers that such labours have not before now been made accessible to the many. It is true, indeed, that a few of our countrymen, as Clinton, Arnold, Thirlwall, and others, have contributed enough of critical information to redeem us from contempt; but still more remained to be done than had ever been attempted, when the editor and contributors of the work before us undertook to supply a wide and disgraceful chasm in our school and college literature. The result is very creditable to their industry and judgment,—we cannot say more; for they seem to have done little but condense the vast materials already accumulated for them. But this is no slight merit, and we welcome it.

In preceding works of this kind, a much wider range was attempted. Not only the biography and mythology, but the antiquities, the geography, and the miscellaneous knowledge of the classical world were included. The conductor and contributors of the present work have wisely separated their subjects. A 'Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities' (extending to 1,100 closely printed pages, double columns) preceded the work before us, which, in its turn, is to be succeeded by a 'Dictionary of Greek and Roman

Geography. All three will form a body of useful and critical information indispensable to every classical student, and indeed to every general reader. Fortunately, the publication of all three in periodical parts must place them within the reach of everybody, old or young, that has the least desire to obtain them.

Personal Adventures and Excursions in Georgia, Circassia, and Russia. By G. P. Cameron, Esq. 2 vols. Colburn.

A work favourable to Russia; and directly opposed to that of the Marquis de Custine. Mr. Cameron is an enthusiastic admirer of the Emperor Nicholas. In such a book as this, however, it is not the opinions, but the descriptions that are interesting. The author was engaged, it seems, from about the year 1838 to 1840, in particular services in Persia, Constantinople, Asia Minor, and the Black Sea. The book opens abruptly with his departure from Tabreez for Teflis; in his way to which, he visited the town of Marand, and crossed the Arras, the river which now forms "the boundary line of the kingdom of Persia and the vast empire of Russia." Some remarks on travelling in Russia are judicious:—

"The voyager should remember (above all, if he is in the army or navy) that he is decidedly in a military country, so much so, indeed, as in this particular not to have any other resembling it throughout the world. In Austria, Prussia, and even in France, military rank has invariably been found to be the best passport, in society as well as in travelling; but in Russia any other is wholly disregarded, if not in some measure (unless in the higher branches of diplomacy) despised. The first act, therefore, of a naval or military officer journeying through any part of the Muscovite dominions, and stopping at any town or city, though he intend staying for merely four-and-twenty hours, should be immediately to wait upon, and report his arrival to, the governor or commandant of the district, in uniform. By this simple method, a compliment to the usages of the country, he creates a feeling favourable not only to himself personally, but towards his compatriots, who may subsequently take a similar route; he is materially assisted in whatever object he may have in view on his journey; and, above all, is exempt from those petty annoyances and extortions which will most assuredly follow his neglecting to adhere to the rule I have mentioned. In stating the necessity of his doing this in uniform, I may observe, that wearing plain clothes on such an occasion would be regarded as a slight, bordering upon actual insult to the authority to whom the visit was made; as, in a government like the Russian, where the military costume, and no other, under any circumstances whatever, is permitted to be worn by all ranks in the service, an officer appearing in any other dress would be quite beyond their comprehension. Those of our own army who have served in India will easily understand this feeling, where a similar rule is observed."

On the road from Teflis to the Baths of the Caucasus, our traveller encountered a storm, which he describes with more than ordinary eloquence:—

"About five-and-twenty versts from Teflis, we passed a large village on the right of the road, said to form the site of the ancient Iberian capital, but of which no traces are visible at the present day, beyond a few mounds of earth and several large blocks of granite, scattered at intervals to a considerable extent; one object, worthy of observation, however, is a church of an old and rudely constructed make, and which tradition asserts to be one of the first erected in the country during the earliest epoch of Christianity. It was, as near as I could judge, about midnight; I had fallen fast asleep, when I was suddenly aroused by a crash, that at the moment I could have imagined heralded the end of the world's existence. I have heard the echo of upwards of a hundred pieces of ordnance in the field; I have felt my horse reel beneath the deafening explosion of a mine; but a parallel to such a peal as that which burst upon my now startled ear, and seemed to pierce

the brain's most inward fibre, it has never been my lot to witness. Though momentarily stunned, I was in an instant completely awake; and then, such a keen, dazzling, lambent sheet of flame burst around, it seemed as if the circuit of the whole country was one bright stream of fire, followed, too, by a roar, if possible, more awful than the first. Half blinded though I was, I yet had time to mark its effect: the horses stood firm and still, with mane erect, their eyes almost starting from their sockets, more like the frightful resemblance of an equal number of bronze statues, than a picture of living life. My companion, whose pale countenance must have reflected back the image of my own, crossed himself devoutly, while our domestics pressed their hands to their eyes, to shut out the terrific spectacle, and the low, deep, yet fervent prayers of both, alike the Christian and the Mussulman, were poured forth with a devotion that could not have been more deeply expressed had the last hour been at hand. Another flash—another—and another: the rain descended in torrents, as if threatening a second deluge, while the deep, hoarse murmur of the rushing wind, and the sounds of crashing and falling trees, imparted additional terror to the scene. What a sublime—what an awful picture! I have been in many scenes of peril, both by sea and land; not merely in the area of a bloody and well-sustained conflict, where its maddening excitement banishes aught else from memory but the resolution to do or die; but in others, where, placed in the fullest and clearest point of view, and destitute of any absorbent passion to string and nerve the mind, it became necessary calmly and resolutely to gaze on the threatened danger no human means could avert; the more especially on one occasion, in the early part of 1832, when, embarked in what was as gallant a bark as ever rode or stemmed the seas, in one of the severest of the equinoctial gales witnessed during that tempestuous period, we rolled for some time, a heavy, crippled, misshapen wreck: fearfully, however, as it then impressed me, it was as nothing when compared to the feelings of breathless awe which possessed me on this occasion. For upwards of an hour the storm raged, and then as suddenly ceased, giving place to the most intense stillness. A pale, glimmering light, at first but very faint, but which gradually increased in strength, now appeared amidst the dense and murky darkness; further yet it extended its gladdening influence; a part of the blue vault of heaven, studded with bright and innumerable stars, now disclosed itself, smiling and serene, as if in contrast to the terrific scene which had but so recently passed away: further, and yet further still, it increased the extension of its cheering rays, the last speck disappeared on the distant horizon, and there shone forth, in all its brilliancy and lustre, the serene, soft beauty of night in a southern clime. It was then we breathed freely, and, congratulating each other upon the fortunate result of what we had witnessed, once more resumed our journey. As daylight dawned, on every side we beheld traces of the havoc caused by the recent storm: massive trees torn up by the roots; others, of a lighter frame, snapped short asunder; whilst more than once the servants were obliged to alight and clear away the branches and fragments of rock and stone with which the road was frequently completely blocked up."

A range of rocks near Kislovsk attracted our traveller's attention. The highest is known by the name of Kaltzo, or Ring, from the part towards its summit being a large circular opening, minutely described, through which a superb panorama of the surrounding country is afforded:—

"On reaching the top, a scene burst upon the sight similar to the effect produced by a *coup de théâtre*. Standing in the ring, a view was presented to the beholder at once the most extensive and varied, and exhibiting a prospect of richness and fertility that could not have been surpassed. I was alone; for my companions, tired with their day's excursion, and to whom the novelty was lost, from having repeatedly been here before, had remained below. The beauty of the picture was considerably enhanced by the setting sun, which shed a flood of crimson light upon the distant horizon."

Of course we have a description of the Baths. The waters Mr. Cameron thus describes:—

"In acidity of taste and effervescence, these waters strongly resemble those of Nassau, though possessing a far more pungent spirit; indeed, having dashed the glass into the spring, and raised it on the instant to my lips, the gas was so strong that, in addition to being half-choked, I was nearly laid upon my back with its power, while my nasal organ did not wholly recover the twitching it sustained on the occasion for some hours afterwards. The spring is situated in the midst of a beautiful glen, which, similar to that at the Iron Waters, has, by order of the government, been laid out in gardens, and forms a delightful place of resort, both for the evening promenade and general exercise."

With the story of Mazeppa all readers are familiar: it has a companion in that of Bogdan, a narrative of even greater interest:—

"Bogdan was a small proprietor, respected, and perhaps held in a degree of estimation, by his countryman, above his station. In consequence of a misunderstanding with his suzerain, his property was seized, himself ignominiously scourged like a serf, and his wife and two lovely daughters, having been subjected to every species of coarse brutality, died raving mad. The man's nature was changed—hitherto he had been known only as the quiet, conciliating, and generous landlord—his purse and home ever open to the distressed, whom he was also always the first to assist by his counsel and sympathy under misfortune; but now, fearful and ominous was the difference: he never shed a tear; not a groan was suffered to escape his breast; calm and stern, his cold, clear, bright eye, caused an inward shudder in the spectator as he gazed upon him. He fled, and put himself at the head of a party of his countrymen, who were ripe for revolt. His efforts proved successful; and before many months had elapsed, the whole country was aroused, and he found himself at the head of a hundred thousand horsemen. Then commenced his revenge: castles were stormed; princes and nobles, in their robes and coronets, in bitter mockery, gibbeted on their own walls, having been compelled personally to witness the females of their families, many allied to the various royal houses of Europe, first subjected to the loathsome brutality of an infuriate soldiery, and then pitilessly murdered. During this time, Bogdan feasted his eyes, in maniac gladness, with the agonies of his victims—the most atrocious of these scenes invariably taking place in his presence, and under his own superintendence. And yet, in the still hour of night, wrapped in his cloak, he would leave his camp and wander forth, followed at a distance by some faithful adherents—who, however, did not dare to intrude upon his presence—and, gazing upon vacancy, while not a sound, save a low and suppressed sob and wailing, came from him, would remain till the dawn of morning. What were his thoughts at that lone and silent period?—reverting to the past, the dishonour of his home, and the slaughter of his beautiful offspring?—or, did a transient shade of pity cross his mind in that hour of solitude for the victims (innocent as many were) of his own fearful implacability? None could tell; deep-buried and inscrutable to the human eye remained his feelings; and the morn saw him cold, calm, cruel, and pitiless as ever. He lived to an advanced age, shot and steel alike seeming to glide harmlessly by him; and when he died, was worn to a skeleton by the conflict, which, while it exhibited not itself in outward appearance upon his countenance, at length slowly, but surely, destroyed the fibres of the sinewy and iron frame, which military toil and hardship had served but to fortify and strengthen."

This book contains two or three other romances of a similar kind; but narrated at greater length. The following is an incident often told of others, and no doubt truly:—

"One cold, bitter winter's night, a sledge, containing two travellers, drove up to one of the gates of the Kremlin, which the taller of the two, in a voice of authority, desired to be immediately opened. To this demand a very short but expressive negative monosyllable was returned,—sentries being, of all animals in the world, the most averse to any description of correspondence, whether colloquial or epistolary. The two strangers began to manifest symptoms of evident impatience at a rejoinder, to them,

at least, of so unsatisfactory a nature; and the one who had previously spoken again hailed the imperturbable grenadier, and, proclaiming himself a general officer, desired him to comply with his mandate. 'If you are, as you declare yourself, a general, you ought to be aware of the first duty of a soldier,—obedience to his orders,' was the firm and determined reply, as the soldier resumed the measured tread of his march, which the above dialogue had momentarily interrupted. This was a poser; so, finding further argument unavailing, the travellers at last begged the sentry would exert his voice, and call up the officer of the guard. To this the man made no objection; and, after a tolerable expenditure of shouting and bawling, the guard-room being some twenty yards distant, a sleepy non-commissioned officer emerged from the building, and, learning the rank and wishes of the strangers, begged them at once to walk into the apartment of his commanding officer, till measures could be taken for a compliance with their desires. At the first sound of the taller stranger's voice, the young subaltern, bounding like a shot from the couch on which he reclined, stood in an attitude of subdued and respectful attention before him, requesting to know his pleasure. The traveller smiled, and merely desired him to relieve and bring into his presence the sentry at the gate. This was quickly done, and the man entered the room at the very moment the stranger cast aside the large travelling-cloak which encircled him. There was no mistaking that noble, that majestic figure, that broad, commanding, and magnificent brow, on which a momentary expression of impatience had given way to one of humour and benevolence. Erect as a poplar, the soldier stood before his Sovereign, in a desperate quandary at thus discovering who was the person he had so cavalierly repulsed, and yet with a something like conscientiousness that in doing so he had only strictly acted up to his duty! He had no time, however, for fear, as the Emperor, calling upon him to advance, commended his conduct in the warmest terms, ordered the sum of a hundred silver rubles (about 40*l.*) to be paid him, and with his own hand wrote a letter to his commanding officer, desiring his immediate promotion to the rank of sergeant, a requisition which, of course, it is almost needless to observe, was promptly complied with. To account for the Emperor's apparently singular and unexpected arrival on the night in question, it may be mentioned, such is his indefatigable activity, that in the event of there existing a possibility of any important business on hand being accelerated by his presence, he has been repeatedly known, as on the present occasion, to throw himself into a sledge, or *calèche*, accompanied alone by a confidential member of his household; the first intimation of his doing so being his arrival at the city or seat of government in question itself!"

With this our notice must conclude—these 'Adventures and Excursions' being so very 'personal' as to contain little of interest for the general reader.

Letters of Mary Stuart, Queen of Scotland, selected from the Recueil des Lettres de Marie Stuart, by Prince Labanoff. By William Turnbull, Esq.

Letters, Instructions, and Memoirs of Mary Queen of Scots. Published from the Originals and Manuscripts in the principal Archives of Europe. By Prince Alexander Labanoff.

[Concluding Notice.]

We have now reached the last stage of Mary's eventful history—her alleged share in Babington's conspiracy, for which she was condemned and executed. In this portion of our investigations, we shall greatly facilitate inquiry by setting forth the facts that are uncontroverted by any party. It is certain that the king of Spain meditated an invasion of England, for the purpose of restoring the Catholic faith; it is equally certain that the English Catholics, harassed and vexed by inquisitorial penal laws, were disposed to accept of foreign relief; and it is certain that Mary, enraged by her son's abandonment of her interests, was prepared to favour

the establishment of papal and Spanish influence in England and Scotland. Eighteen years of imprisonment had taught her that nothing was to be hoped from the justice of Elizabeth. The frequent demands for her being put to death made in the English parliament afforded abundant proof that the predominant party in England believed her life inconsistent with Elizabeth's own safety. The increasing hostility between the Princes of Lorraine and Henry III. had obviously alienated the court of France from her political interests, though not from care for her personal safety. The courts of Rome and Madrid alone afforded her hopes of ultimate deliverance; but with them it was scarcely possible to deal without staking her existence.

The question that remains to be decided is, whether Mary entered into such negotiations of her own accord with the Spanish and Romish courts as would have justified, to some extent, her trial and execution, or whether she was entrapped by the arts of Walsingham. Prince Labanoff has discovered the fragment of a memorial, by Monsieur de Chateaufort, the French ambassador, on the conspiracy, in which the whole plot is unhesitatingly ascribed to Walsingham and his agents, and the contrivances employed traced with great minuteness from the very beginning. The document is far too long to be extracted; but its substance may be briefly stated.

Many English and Scotch Catholics had sought refuge in Paris, and these had no means of communicating with their friends, or corresponding on their private affairs, save through the intervention of the French ambassador. We have seen, in our former article on this subject, that Walsingham had gained over Castelnau's secretary, Courcelles, to betray his trust; but when a change was made in the legation, he was forced to seek a new means of obtaining information, and he found it by employing some of the refugees as spies upon their brethren. The names of these traitors were Poley, Maude, Greatley, and Gilbert Gifford, the last of whom was the most able, the most active, and the most unscrupulous.

Morgan, one of the most zealous and enterprising of Mary's friends, was the means of introducing Gifford to the French ambassador. He offered to afford Mary the means of corresponding with her friends, which had been denied to her for a long period; and the means he proposed was to have a secure letter-box conveyed in the cask of beer which was weekly supplied to Mary for the consumption of her household. His offers were accepted, and thus all the correspondence of Mary and her friends passed through the hands of Walsingham. On the 20th of May, 1568, Mary wrote the following letter to Don Bernard de Mendoza, who was then Spanish ambassador at the court of Paris:—

"Mr. Ambassador,—By your last of the 10th of February and 26th of July, 1585, which only reached me on the 20th of April last, I was glad to hear of the good choice that the king, your master, my good brother, has made of you to be his minister in France, as I formerly requested him. I have been so closely guarded during eighteen months that all means of obtaining intelligence failed me, until Morgan procured me the present (Gifford's agency) last sent. Not knowing whether any progress has been made in advancing our former designs, I am very anxious respecting the course affairs will take on your side of the sea. Charles Paget has been charged to communicate to you some overtures on my part, on which I beg you to impart freely what you think he may be able to obtain from the king your master, in order that he may not appear importunate, if you deem that there are any not likely to succeed. There is another point depending on this, which I have reserved for writing to you alone,

(to communicate no other than of it. It is of my son bewailed night), and accession will have resolved to the Catholic must confess remains in it. I do not the prince more of restoring Christendom self more of the advance you that this it would enter Scotland and country my

The copy Paper Office Phillips.

same date, and strong invasion as and the real copy of the trial, all the names mentioned; but to prove to invade England whether the assassins must have copy of her French dr. Nau, and by Curll.

the possess and sent a on the 26th London, by the 29th h original cy destroyed, State Paper Phillips. are compe the assassi they break in Mary's with the r dence, in had prepa assassinati and intro letter. F mandated th duced, in could be fo that she r any schem

We need the trial which she sentence o "Madam it has pleas my troubles should be e of time for entreat you any favour the first ra alone, and the first pla

to communicate from me to your sovereign, so that no other than he should, if possible, have cognizance of it. It is thus. Considering the great obstinacy of my son in heresy (which I assure you I have bewailed night and day as if it were my own calamity), and foreseeing the eminent injury which his accession would inflict on the Catholic church, I have resolved, that in case my son should not return to the Catholic faith before my death (of which I must confess that I have little hope, so long as he remains in Scotland), to give and bequeath, by my last will and testament, my right of succession to this crown to the said king, your master, on condition that he will for the future take me under his entire protection, as well as the state and affairs of this country, which, for the discharge of my conscience, I do not think that I can place in the hands of a prince more zealous for our religion, or more capable of restoring it in this land, as it imports the rest of Christendom to have accomplished; believing myself more obliged in this matter to respect the universal good of the church than, with its detriment, the advancement of my own offspring. I entreat you that this should be kept secret, for were it known, it would entail in France the loss of my dowry; in Scotland an entire rupture with my son, and in this country my total ruin and destruction."

The copy of this letter, preserved in the State Paper Office, is indorsed, 'A Decypher by Philips.' In a letter to Charles Paget, of the same date, Mary further elucidates this proposal, and strongly urges her friends to solicit a Spanish invasion as the last hope of her own deliverance and the restoration of Catholicity. A garbled copy of this latter letter was read at Mary's trial, all the passages being suppressed in which the names of Walsingham's spies were mentioned; but there is certainly evidence enough to prove that Mary solicited the Spaniards to invade England. The last point in issue is whether she also consented to any project for the assassination of Elizabeth. To this she must have more than consented, if the entire copy of her letter to Babington is genuine. The French draught of this letter was prepared by Nau, and then translated and put into cypher by Curll. On the 18th of July, it came into the possession of Philips, who deciphered it, and sent a copy to Walsingham on the 20th; on the 26th he brought the original cypher to London, by command of Walsingham, and on the 29th he transmitted it to Babington. The original cypher, and Nau's draft, have been destroyed, and all the copies existing in the State Paper Office are in the handwriting of Philips. On reading the letter carefully, we are compelled to believe that the references to the assassination scheme are interpolations, for they break the regularity of detail so observable in Mary's writings, and they are inconsistent with the rest of the letter. There is also evidence, in the State Paper Office, that Philips had prepared a false postscript relating to the assassination, which he subsequently suppressed, and introduced the matter in the body of the letter. Furthermore, Mary on her trial demanded that the original letter should be produced, in which she avowed that no such thing could be found; and on the scaffold she declared that she never had in any way countenanced any scheme for the assassination of Elizabeth.

We need not dwell on the circumstances of the trial of Mary; but we turn to the letter which she addressed to Elizabeth, when the sentence of death was communicated to her:—

"Madam,—I thank God with all my heart that it has pleased him to put an end, by your decree, to my troubled pilgrimage of life. I do not ask that it should be prolonged, having already had too much of time for the experience of its bitterness. I only entreat your Majesty, that since I cannot expect any favour from some zealous ministers who hold the first rank in England, I may obtain from you alone, and from no other, the boons that follow. In the first place, I beg of you, that as it is impossible

for me to expect in England a burial according to the rites of the Catholic church, practised by your royal ancestors and mine, and that in Scotland the ashes of my forefathers have been profaned and violated, when my adversaries shall have been polluted with my innocent blood, my body should be carried by my domestics to some holy ground, to be there buried; but particularly to France, where the bones of my honoured mother repose, so that this poor body, which never has had rest since united to my soul, may finally find it when separated. Secondly, I beseech your Majesty, from the apprehension I have of the tyranny of those to whom you have abandoned me, that I should not be executed in any secret place, but in the presence of my domestics and other persons, who may testify to my faith and obedience to the true church, and defend the rest of my life and my last breath from the false reports which my adversaries might circulate. In the third place, I require that my domestics who have served me amid so much suffering and with such great fidelity, may retire freely, and enjoy the little property that my circumstances permit me to bequeath them. I entreat you, madam, by the blood of Jesus, by our relationship, by the memory of Henry VII. our common ancestor, and by the title of queen, which I bear even to death, that you will not refuse me those reasonable demands; but that you will confirm them to me under your own hand. I shall then die, as I have lived,

"Your affectionate sister and prisoner,

"MARIE, R."

No notice was taken of this communication, and on the 19th of December Mary again wrote to the English queen:—

"Madam,—Not having been able to obtain permission from those to whom you have as it were given me up, to lay before you what I had at heart, as well for my acquittal from any malevolence, cruelty, or hostility against those to whom I am joined by blood, as also to be able to communicate charitably with you matters which might serve to your safety and preservation, as well as the maintenance of peace in this island,—a matter which could have done no hurt, since it rested with you to have taken or rejected my advice,—to have believed or disbelieved my discourse, as you deemed best, I am resolved for the future to strengthen myself in Jesus Christ alone, who, to those that sincerely invoke him in tribulation, never is wanting in justice and consolation, and chiefly at the time when deprived of all human aid they are under his holy protection. To him be the glory! He has not disappointed my expectations, having given me courage and force *in spe contra spem* (in hoping against hope) to endure the unjust calumnies, accusations, and contumelies of those who have no such jurisdiction over me, with a constant resolution to suffer death for the maintenance and authority of the Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman church. Now that the final sentence of the states of your realm has been communicated to me on your part,—Lords Buckhurst and Beale having warned me to prepare for the close of my long and troubled pilgrimage,—I have begged them to thank you on my part for such agreeable news, and to request you to grant me certain points for the discharge of my conscience, in which Lord Paulet has since informed me that you were willing to gratify me, having restored my almoner and the money that was taken from me, assuring me that the rest would follow. For these favours, I am anxious to return you thanks, and to ask you a further and last favour, which, for several reasons, I wish to make to you alone. I can look for nothing but cruelty from the Puritans, who are now the highest in authority, and the fiercest against me,—God knows from what cause! I accuse nobody, but from my heart forgive each, as I hope for forgiveness myself, especially from God. And since I know that you, more than any other, should be touched to the heart by the honour or dishonour of your blood, and of a queen and of the daughter of a king, I beg of you, madam, for the honour of Jesus (to whose name all powers are obedient) to grant that after my enemies have satiated their savage thirst for my innocent blood, you will allow my poor desolate servants to carry my body to be interred in holy ground, with the bodies of my ancestors in France, and especially of the late queen my mother.

I ask this, considering that in Scotland the bodies of my royal predecessors have been outraged and the churches demolished and profaned, and that suffering in this country, I cannot find place with your royal predecessors, who are also mine; and what is more, according to our religion, we deem it of importance to be interred in consecrated ground. And since they have told me that you do not wish in any way to force my conscience nor my religion, and that you have even granted me a priest, I hope that you will not refuse this last request which I make you, permitting at least free sepulture to my body when separated from the soul, since, while they were united, they never obtained liberty to live in repose, though they procured it for you; for which, before God, I do not blame you; but may God enable you to see the truth of all after my death. As I fear the secret tyranny of those to whose power you have abandoned me, I entreat you not to allow me to be put to death without your knowledge, not because I fear torture, which I am ready to endure, but on account of the reports that might be circulated, unless I suffered in the presence of unsuspected witnesses. Such calumnies, I am persuaded, have been circulated respecting others in a different station. I therefore require that my servants should be spectators and witnesses of my end in the faith of my Saviour, and in obedience to his Holy Church; and that afterwards all of them may bear away my body, as secretly as you please, without being deprived of the bequests I have left them, which are far too small for their faithful services. Be pleased to let me send back a jewel which I have received from you, with my last farewell, or sooner if you please. I beg of you, besides, to permit me to send a jewel, a last adieu and my last benediction to my son, of which he was deprived when you informed me of his refusal to enter into a treaty in which I should be comprehended—by the ill-omened counsel of whom? This last point I leave to your favourable discretion and conscience; as to the others, I require of you, in the name of Jesus Christ, and in respect to our consanguinity, and the favour of Henry VII. your grandsire and mine, and by the honour of the dignity which we have held, and by our common sex, that my petition should be granted. For the rest, I suppose you know that they have removed my canopy of state in your name, and afterwards told me that it was not done by your command, but by the advice of some of your council. I thank God that such cruelty, serving only as a vent for malice, and afflicting me after my death had been determined, has not come from you. I fear that other matters have been similarly managed, since they would not permit me to write to you, until they had, so far as was in their power, degraded me from my royalty and nobility, telling me that I was merely a dead woman, incapable of any dignity. God be praised for everything! I should wish that all my papers should be presented to you, without alteration, to the end that it might be apparent that it is not the mere care for your safety which prompts my persecutors. If you will grant this, my last request, command that I may see your reply, for otherwise they will dispose of me as they please; and I wish to know your last reply to this my last petition. Finally, I pray the God of Mercy and just Judge to illuminate you with the light of his Holy Spirit, and to give me grace to die in perfect charity, as I am disposed to do, pardoning all those who have caused or participated in my death. Such will be my prayer to the last. I think myself happy in departing from life before the persecution which I see impending over this island, if God be not more truly feared and revered, and vanity and worldly policy better regulated and disposed. Accuse me not of presumption, if, quitting this world and preparing for a better, I remind you that one day you will have to answer for your charge, as well as those who have been sent first to their doom; and I desire you to think in time, that from the first dawn of intelligence, we ought to esteem our soul above all temporal, which should yield to those that are eternal.

"From Fotheringay, the 19th of December, 1586.

"Your sister and cousin, and your prisoner wrongfully,

"MARIE, REYNE."

The unaffected piety and placid resignation

of this letter need no comment. We will not weaken its effect by entering upon an examination of the farce enacted by Elizabeth with her secretary, Davison, relating to the warrant of execution. We hasten on to the 7th of February, when the Earls of Shrewsbury and Kent announced to Mary that she must die on the following morning, with the cruel addition that she would not be allowed the services of a confessor. On receiving the intelligence, she wrote the following note to Preau, her almoner:

"I have been hard pressed to-day for my religion, and to receive the consolation of the heretics. You will learn from Bourgoin (her physician) that I have at least made a faithful profession of the faith in which I wish to die. I asked for you to receive my confession and to give me the eucharist, which has been cruelly refused me, as well as the choice of my place of burial and the power of making my will freely, or of writing anything, except by their hands and under the good pleasure of their mistress. Under these difficulties, I confess the grievance of my sins generally, as I intended to do to you in particular, entreating you, in the name of God, to pray and watch this night with me for the satisfaction of my sins, and to send me your absolution and pardon for all the offences I have committed towards you. I will endeavour to see you in their presence, as they have granted this permission to the master of my household (Melvil); and if I am allowed, I will ask your blessing on my knees. Advise me of the prayers most suitable to this night and to-morrow, for the time is short, and I have not leisure to write. But I will recommend you like the rest (to the king of France), and especially your benefices will be assured to you, and I will recommend you to the king. Advise me by writing of anything that you deem conducive to salvation. I will send you a last little token."

The last act of Mary was to draw up a memorial of her requests to the king of France. It was as follows:—

"To pay what he owes of my pensions, as well as of the money advanced by the late queen, my mother, in Scotland, for the service of the king, my father-in-law, in those quarters; at the least, so much as that an annual *obit* should be founded for the repose of my soul, and that the alms and little foundations I have promised should be completed. To leave the revenues of my dowry, for a year after my death, to go as a recompense to my servants. To continue, if he pleases, their wages and pensions during their lives, as was done in the case of the late Queen Eleanor. I entreat him to take my physician into his service, as he has promised, and to esteem him specially recommended. To restore my almoner to his position, and to present him for my sake with some little benefice, where he may pray to God for the repose of my soul during the rest of his life. That Didier, an old officer of my household, to whom I have given a clerkship as a reward, may be allowed to hold the office during his life, being now very old."

"Written on the morning of my death, this Wednesday, the 8th of February, 1587.

(Thus signed) "MARIE, REYNE."

We have now performed the task which we prescribed to ourselves, and examined the new evidence adduced in this important collection. It is not our purpose to anticipate the verdict of the public on any one of the points which have been brought under their consideration. The evidence is before the reader, and he must judge for himself.

Since we began, a translation of some of the letters has been published by Mr. Turnbull; but it would have been desirable to have given more time for a careful selection of documents, for he seems to have taken them almost at random. His great object is to show that Mary was a martyr to the Catholic faith. We neither contradict nor confirm his conclusion. The tribunal of public opinion must pronounce the final decision on the effect of the new evidence brought before it.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

- Apostolical Christians, or Catholic Church of Germany, edited by H. Smith, Esq., with Preface, by Rev. W. Goode, M.A. 8vo. 3s. 6d. cl.
- Arnold's (Dr.) Miscellaneous Works, 8vo. 12s. cl.
- Book of Common Prayer, Victoria, black-letter, small folio, 4s. 4s. parchment.
- Bubbles of the Day, a Comedy in Five Acts, by Douglas Jerrold, 12mo. 1s. 6d.
- Chavasse, a Tale of the Cotswolds, by the Rev. R. W. Huntley, post 8vo. 3s. cl.
- Charles; or, Illustrations of the Private Life of the Ancient Greeks, with Notes and Exercises, by the Rev. F. Metcalfe, M.A. post 8vo. 12s. cl.
- Christian Year, 26th edit. 32mo. 3s. 6d. cl., 5s. morocco.
- Consolation for Christian Mourners: Discourses occasioned by the Death of Friends and other Afflictive Dispensations, by Rev. A. Thomson, D.D. 12mo. 5s. cl.
- Denison's Cricketer's Companion for 1845, 12mo. 2s. 6d. 8vo. 3s. cl.
- Doctrine of the Atonement, with Strictures on Wardlaw and Jenkyns, by J. H. Houlden, 8vo. 6d. cl.
- Deborah Family, by Mrs. Ponsonby, 3 vols. post 8vo. 31s. 6d. bds.
- Exposition of the Confession of Faith of the Westminster Assembly, by the Rev. Robert Shaw, and Introductory Essay, by the Rev. W. Hetherington, 12mo. 2s. 6d. cl.
- Going to Maynooth; a Tale by W. Carleton, with Illustrations, 8vo. 2s. 6d. cl.
- Immunised Lectures, with Notes, on the Divinity of the Son of God, and on Socinianism, by Robt. Grace, 12mo. 3s. 6d. cl.
- Inquiry into the Completeness and Extent of the Atonement, by the Rev. Robt. Candlish, 12mo. 2s. 6d. cl.
- Ireland and her Church, by the Very Rev. Richard Murray, D.D. Dean of Ardragh, 8vo. 2nd edit. 10s. 6d. cl.
- Journal of a Travelling Tour in 1843-4, by the Lord Bishop of Madras, 8vo. 6s. 6d. cl.
- Jones on Atmospheric Railways, 18mo. 3s. 6d. cl.
- Knolles's Pronouncing and Explanatory Dictionary, new edit. 1 vol. 8vo. 10s. 6d. cl.
- Lectures upon the Ecclesiastical History of the First Three Centuries, by Edward Burton, D.D. 3rd edit. 8vo. 15s. cl.
- Life in Dalecarlia, by William Gregory, M.D. Part II. "Organic Chemistry," 8vo. 7s. cl., the Work complete 1 vol. 8vo. 15s. cl.
- Paleographia Sacra Præparata; Illustrations of the Ancient Versions of the Bible, 8vo. 20 plates, by J. C. Westwood, 4to. 4s. 10s. 18d. mor. gilttop.
- Smith's (Dr.) School Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities, abridged from the large Dictionary, square 12mo. 10s. 6d. cl.
- Specimens of Ancient Church Plate, sepulchral Crosses, &c. 4to. 11s. 2s. cl.
- Spenser's Works, (Moxon's Edition), 1 vol. med. 8vo. 16s. cl.
- Thoughts on the Work of the Holy Spirit, by J. W. Bowden, M.A., with Preface, by the Rev. J. H. Newman, 12mo. 2s. 6d. cl.
- Tytler's (P. F.) History of Scotland, 3rd edit. 7 vols. 8vo. 4s. cl.
- Waverley Novels, Abbotsford Edition, "Quentin Durward," royal 8vo. 15s. cl.
- Waverley Family Library, Vol. I. "Kohl's England and Wales," 8vo. 2s. 6d. cl.
- What to Observe, by Col. J. R. Jackson, post 8vo. 12s. cl.
- White Slave; or, the Russian Peasant Girl, by the author of "Revelations of Russia," 3 vols. post 8vo. 11s. 6d. bds.
- Whateley's Essays on Romanism, 3rd edit. 8vo. 10s. bds.

THE ANARCHEOLOGISTS.

Saville Row, June 10, 1845.

The manner in which, almost in every number of your Journal since March last, you have thought proper to attack me in relation to the affairs of the British Archaeological Association, compels me to address you, and to demand insertion of this letter in your number. The extreme zeal of your partisanship has led you to indulge in personalities principally directed against myself, yet occasionally involving others; and these have been of so violent a character, that Lord Albert Conyngham, the President, Mr. T. C. Croker and Mr. C. R. Smith, the Secretaries, together with the other members of the Central Committee, have publicly declined to take any notice of them. The members of this committee can very safely rest upon the respectability and high honour of their characters; to be silent under your denunciations; but as you have thought proper to make insinuations with respect to the appropriation of funds, the receipt of monies, &c. &c. in your last number,—"to wit," "When will Mr. Pettigrew produce his accounts, for the satisfaction of the public?"—"I am induced to break the silence I have hitherto preserved—no longer to receive these accusations like Shylock, as you say, "with a patient shrug," but boldly to dare you or any individual to bring forward any one circumstance in connection with my accounts as Treasurer of the British Archaeological Association, which has not upon it the stamp of honour and integrity, and that will not bear the strictest investigation. Any person unacquainted with the matters in dispute would imagine, from such a paragraph as that which I have quoted from your last Number, that I had improperly withheld my accounts. With the exception of a demand on the part of those members who have seceded from the Association, and now put themselves forward as such (although they have neither the President, nor the Treasurer, nor the senior Secretary, nor either of the founders, but merely one officer, Mr. Way, the Honorary Secretary, &c., so instituted by his own request), I am not aware that my accounts have ever been applied for. Will any one of the malignant detractors who constantly feed you with materials to insult gentlemen and vilify private character, give his name, and say that he ever asked for those accounts? Will any one of the seceding members of the Central Committee deny that the accounts were always upon the table at the meetings of the Committee, that the subscriptions were announced to the Committee, and the book into which they are entered always forthcoming? Are not, also, the bills due brought forward, ordered for payment, and entries made accordingly? The general meeting did, on the 5th of March, upon my proposition, ordain that, in future, in the month of May, of every year, there should be an audit; that resolution will doubtless be carried out, but the time has not yet arrived at which it can take place;—but the accounts may be seen—they are not withheld from any one—they may be seen by any of the seceders—they may be inspected even by you, who have no right to see them—

there has never been any disguise regarding them; and I ask, therefore, how you dare to make insinuations against my character, and I call upon you to name those from whom you derive your information? It may be very ingenious to endeavour in this manner to divert the public attention from the real cause of the dissensions in the Association, because you know how perfectly indefensible is the conduct of those whose side you advocate. No efforts at reconciliation have been made by the seceders; whilst the President and Committee of the Association have offered either to submit the matters in dispute to arbitration, or to call a public meeting, and there determine the points at issue. If they have truth and justice on their side, they need not fear such publicity—we have no apprehension as to the result—our actions have been upright and honourable, and directed solely to the objects of the Association and the benefit of the country. If no measures are to be adopted to heal the dissension, then let each take its own course in furtherance of the objects for which they profess to be constituted, and not waste the time of the public, or disgrace themselves, by personal invective and abuse.

I am, &c. T. J. PETTIGREW.

This letter opened so angrily, that a hope flashed across our minds that Mr. Pettigrew was about to make a clear breast of it. But no!—like the Resolution of the anonymous Committee, his letter begins and ends with abuse of the *Athenæum*. This is miserable trifling. What has the *Athenæum* said, for which it has not found warrant in the letters of Mr. Hardwick, Mr. Hailstone, the Rev. R. L. Frere, the Dean of Hereford, and others?—we have but interpreted between these several parties and the public. Our call, last week, for the accounts was but another version of, or an obvious consequence from, the letter of Count Mortara. But though the anonymous Committee—"the other members" as they are here called—could, it appears, safely rest on their characters, and remain silent, Mr. Pettigrew, it should seem, could not; and feeling bound to say something—he, therefore, says nothing. Any one would suppose, writes Mr. Pettigrew, from the paragraph in the *Athenæum*, that I had improperly withheld my accounts—whereas, "with the exception of a demand," on the part of the Committee of the Archaeological Association (by which he was elected Treasurer, and to which only he is responsible), with that single exception, he is not aware that his accounts have been applied for. Why, with that single exception, who had a right to apply for them? The affairs of the British Archaeological Association were intrusted to the absolute and uncontrolled management of a Central Committee:—an absurd law, and we said so; but a necessary consequence of the still more absurd law, that every man who pleased to put down his name was forthwith a member, without subscription or donation of one shilling. For had the affairs of any Association been open to the control of such a miscellaneous multitude of members, it would have been possible to have entered a whole regiment of dragoons as members, and thus carried laws at the point of the sword, or a whole hospital staff, and thus triumphed at the point of the lancet. But if we objected to such a law, Mr. Pettigrew did not—it was he and his friends who made the law. Under that law, the Committee elected Mr. Pettigrew the Treasurer of the Association, and Mr. Pettigrew accepted office, thereby acknowledging the power of the Committee. In progress of time, the proceedings of the Committee were not approved of by the Treasurer—did the Treasurer resign? No such thing! He walked off with the accounts and the money bags, and now has the surpassing folly to put forth, as a justification, that, "with the exception of a demand" on the part of the Committee, no one has asked for his accounts or the balance. But every day and every hour produces fresh evidence of the ridiculous position in which Mr. Pettigrew and his friends have placed themselves. When Mr. Webster applied for the return of his money, paid contrary to his positive directions to the *Anarchæologists*, he was informed that though the Secretary had given a receipt, he had not received the money. This week, Mr. Pettigrew, in a letter to the Dean of Hereford, asserts "that the amount due for your ticket of admission to the Canterbury Congress still remains unpaid." Now, we have seen it in the Dean's own handwriting, that he paid the money, the day of his arrival at Canterbury, to Mr. Roach Smith; and he has, no doubt, ere this, written to Mr. Smith on the subject. Is it not necessary, with these endless contradictions, that the accounts should be produced? Do we, by calling for them, hint a suspicion that Mr. Pettigrew or Mr. Smith has pocketed the money?—Nonsense!

THE B... at Cambr... attendance... foreigners... mittee, the... Council, th... to the M... Members... delivery o... having on... to a year... members... each such... being eligi... Committee... however, I... subscrip... in respect... chasing th... tion to th... be consti... admissibl... her, who, ... all Secti... cannot, of... but shall... that year...

At the ... of the Sc... Albert, as... Dr. Mon... percha" ... to Messrs... wines for... Davies, fo... gold med... States, fo... tions; as... her; pers... land; to ... in sch... cuts, for... Mr. Th... entire ap... taken i... therefo... interesti... should co... Inform... very of... Territory... coal field... is said to... There... Mexico, ... 7th of Ap... has been... but has g... and many... ment had... at once f... from Rem... there with... the peop... was place... new conv... of her r... under the... have been... cepting at... and a few... a differer... de Rio Bl... depth has... 38 feet l... lowed int... suffered s... At Tou... restoration... an Archæ... plan whic... tions, with... of antiqui... table of c... apartment...

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

THE British Association will meet on Wednesday at Cambridge, and there is every promise of a full attendance of distinguished men, Englishmen and foreigners. At the Meeting of the General Committee, there will be proposed, on the part of the Council, the following New Regulations of Admission to the Meetings:—1. That the composition for Life Members be in future 10*l.* to include the gratuitous delivery of the Reports. 2. That other Members, having once paid an admission fee of 1*l.* in addition to a year's subscription, be entitled to resume their membership at any subsequent meeting, paying on each such occasion the yearly subscription of 1*l.* and being eligible as full Members to serve in the General Committee, or any other office. It being understood, however, that Members who have intermitted their subscription shall possess no other advantage in future in respect to the annual volumes, than that of purchasing them at Members' prices. 3. That in addition to the above two classes of full Members, there be constituted a class of *Associates for the year*, admissible on the recommendation of a single Member, who, on payment of 1*l.* shall be entitled to attend all Sectional and Evening Meetings. The Associates cannot, of course, be eligible to serve on Committees, but shall be permitted to purchase the volume for that year at Members' prices.

At the annual (58th) distribution of the rewards of the Society of Arts, on Monday last, by Prince Albert, as President, the gold medal was awarded to Dr. Montgomery, for the introduction of "gutta serena" [noticed *ante*, p. 337]; the gold Isis medal to Messrs. J. & W. McArthur, for the importation of wines from Australia; the silver medal to Mr. D. Davies, for his improved Railway Carriage Brake; a gold medal to Dr. Jarvis, of Connecticut, United States, for a Surgical Adjuster for removing dislocations; also, silver Isis medals to Mrs. T. Allom, for her perseverance in introducing bees into New Zealand; to Mr. Ingram, for his board for teaching singing in schools; and to Nubboo Coombar Paul, of Calcutta, for an original bust of the late Dr. Carey.

Mr. Thomas Moore, we understand, has, with the entire approbation and assistance of the family, undertaken the Life of the late Rev. Sydney Smith; it is therefore desirable that those who may possess interesting correspondence in relation to the subject should communicate with the biographer.

Information has just been received of the discovery of an extensive coal field in the Oregon Territory. It is stated to be much larger than the coal field of South Wales, and the quality of the coal is said to be good.

There has been a fresh shock of earthquake at Mexico, three days after the destructive one of the 7th of April, which we have already announced. It has been less mischievous in its effects than the first, but has greatly increased the terror of the inhabitants, and many families have abandoned the city. Government had, however, at the last advices, found a cure at once for the panic and its cause. The Virgin de los Remedios, whose chapel is four leagues distant from Mexico, had been invited into the city, received there with great pomp by the clergy, and followed by the people with cries for mercy. Since the capital was placed under her protection there has been no new convulsion; and the multitude are quite satisfied of her relation to that effect, and at rest, therefore, under the shadow of her presence. The two shocks have been felt throughout the whole of Mexico, excepting at Guanajuato, Zacatecas, Real-del-Monte, and a few elevated positions which seem to belong to a different zone of ground. In a place called *Valle de Rio Blanco* the earth opened, leaving a gulph whose depth has not yet been sounded, but whose mouth is 38 feet long by 13 wide. Sixty persons were swallowed into its chasm;—and many other localities have suffered severely.

At Tours, M. Guérin, the architect employed in the restoration of the Cathedral, has adopted the notion of an Archaeological and Architectural Museum upon a plan which might be copied elsewhere, in similar situations, with advantage to the history of art and the study of antiquity. The Museum is, in fact, a sort of index, or table of contents, to the Cathedral itself. Two large apartments, used as mere lumber rooms, in the magni-

ficient twin towers of the Building, have been cleared out for the reception of a multitude of plaster casts, arranged in chronological series, of all the most interesting forms, of every kind, employed in the decoration of the Temple. To these have been added fragments of painted glass, carvings in wood, and castings in iron, rescued from oblivion and helping to complete the digest.

In Paris, the Keeper of the Seals has applied to the Chamber of Deputies for a sum of 2,650,000 francs (upwards of 100,000*l.*) for the needful repairs and restoration of the Cathedral of Notre Dame—making out a case of degradation and decay, in this stately example of Middle Age art, which threatens the very existence of the magnificent edifice. For its complete restoration to its primitive grandeur, and emancipation from the tasteless anachronisms which successive changes have introduced into its interior arrangements, a far larger sum is required; and the question of its complete reintegration is reluctantly adjourned, in consideration of the magnitude of the undertaking and of its cost. The immediate project is limited to the consolidation and exterior restoration of the building, and to the erection of a sacristy in replacement of the ancient one; which was destroyed, along with the Archbishop's Palace, in the riots of 1831—and has been temporarily supplied by a barbarous and misshapen edifice, constructed out of a portion of its wreck, and disfiguring the temple to whose side it clings. Among the works postponed, are the restoration of the brilliant paintings which covered the walls and vaults of the cathedral,—its windows of stained glass,—the decorations of its numerous chapels,—the re-establishment of the graceful spire which sprang, of old, from the intersection of its cross,—and the complete reproduction of the statues which abounded in the intervals of its columns and pillars, and which revolutionary tempests have scattered or destroyed. The Chamber was startled by the magnitude of the demand; and gave it, in the first instance, no very favourable reception.—That body has voted a sum of 112,000 francs for the purchase of the mineralogical collection of the Marquis de Dreé.

The continental journals furnish a few other bits of gossip on subjects connected with art, science, literature, and antiquities.—The Commission charged with the restoration of Cologne Cathedral has received a sum of 8,000 florins from the Emperor of Austria.—The Municipal Council of Paris has voted a further sum of 200,000 fr. for additional decorations, of great extent, to the Church of Saint-Vincent-de-Paul, and entrusted their execution to M. Ingres.—In the department of the Isère, at Vienne, the restoration of the Temple of Augustus and Livia is proceeding rapidly, and some fine architectural remains have been discovered of the Gothic ecclesiastical edifice which the Middle Ages had grafted on the old Roman monument.—A statue, in white marble, of Queen Hortense, is about to be placed over the tomb of that princess, in the humble church of Rueil, where she sleeps by the side of the Empress Josephine.—The sum of 52,000 fr., subscribed for the statues of Montaigne and Montesquieu, at Bordeaux, having been exhausted, a fresh appeal is made to the citizens on behalf of these works. The new subscription is limited to 5 fr.; and the municipal council refuses to receive subscriptions from the nation at large, till it is seen if the city will not assert her own exclusive right to honour her proper sons.—The King of Holland is about to erect a statue to Descartes (who spent a part of his life in the Netherlands), and a model of the figure—to be cast in bronze—has been executed by M. Niewerkerke.—The Archaeologic and Historical Congress met at Lille on the 3rd inst., and was attended by deputations from many of the learned bodies of France.—The thunder has been playing some curious pranks with the electric telegraph on the Rouen railway, mystifying the *compositors* of the messages transmitted. The atmospheric electricity combining, at times, with the electric current conveyed along the wires, impeded or precipitated the movements of the needle, giving to the composition the effect of dropped letters, and occasionally destroying the sense of the intended phrase.—The King of Prussia has given his gold medal of merit to M. Émile de Bonnechose, author of '*Les Réformateurs avant la Réforme*—Jean

Huss et le Concile de Constance,' and whose '*History of France*' has received an English translation.—And the *Théâtre Français* had, last week, a dramatic festival, on the anniversary of the birth of Corneille, and in its honour—on which occasion M. Geoffroy read Casimir Delavigne's poetical discourse on the great dramatist.

At the Glyptotheca, or Museum of Sculpture, at the Colosseum, to which we referred last week, Modern Sculpture has, for the first time in London, an Exhibition-Room worthy of her; and accordingly, we are glad to see that the sculptors have largely availed themselves of its advantages—there being already careful casts from 113 of the finest works of the school in our time. Certainly, we never saw Sculpture show to more advantage than amid the soft clear lights and harmonious arrangements of this saloon. The very atmosphere fitted to the exhibition of its cold but dramatic forms, is skillfully imparted. No change has been made in the form of the chamber, which,—as our readers know,—is circular; and from whose centre still springs the shaft by which admittance is gained to the Panorama of London above. The whole of this chamber is lighted by a lofty dome, springing from an entablature and cornice supported by columns. The frieze is enriched with the entire Panathenic procession from the Elgin Marbles, which fills its whole circumference; and over this is a series of twenty frescoes on panels, the subjects allegorical. The mouldings, cornices, capitals of columns and enrichments are all in gold. In the intervals of the columns are placed alternately couches of crimson velvet and pedestals supporting busts or reclining figures; and beyond these, forming an outer circle, is a series of arched recesses, separated by pilasters, in which the larger works of sculpture are displayed. On this outer circle the light falls from an inclined roof of cut glass; and the cold, white forms are relieved against a ground of soft blue-gray. The central shaft is clothed in large folds of drapery, depending from the summit of the dome to the floor, and harmonizing admirably with the general tone of the decorations. Around it are seats raised on a dais, and covered with crimson velvet; in whose intervals are sculptured groups of Cupid and Psyche, supporting candelabra in the form of palm trees—the draperies, leaves and plumes being gilded. By night these candelabra, with others arranged round the outer circle, light up the apartment into a scene of uncommon brilliancy. By day, the whole tone and temper of the arrangements are admirable. The effect is one of great magnificence,—yet made of elements so well chosen and perfectly harmonized, that the character of repose essential to the contemplation of Sculpture is not disturbed. This Chamber of the Arts is a very beautiful work of Art itself.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS, TRAFALGAR SQUARE.
THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY IS NOW OPEN.
—Admission, (from Eight o'clock till Seven) 1*s.*; Catalogue, 1*s.*
HENRY HOWARD, R.A., Secretary.

THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.
THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION IS NOW OPEN at their GALLERY, FIFTY-THREE, Pall Mall.—Admission, 1*s.*; Catalogue, 6*d.*
JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

BRITISH INSTITUTION, PALL MALL.
The Gallery with a SELECTION OF PICTURES BY ANCIENT MASTERS and those of the late SIR A. W. WALLCOTT, R.A., and other deceased British Artists, will be OPENED ON MONDAY next, the 10th instant.—Admission, 1*s.*; Catalogue, 1*s.*
WILLIAM BARNARD, Keeper.

DIORAMA, REGENT'S PARK.—REDUCED PRICE OF ADMITTANCE.—Just opened, with a new and highly interesting exhibition, representing the CASTLE and TOWN of HEIDELBERG (formerly the residence of the Electors Palatine of the Rhine) under the various aspects of Winter and Summer, Mid-day and Evening; and the exterior view of the CATHEDRAL of NOTRE DAME at Paris, as seen at Sunset and Moonlight, and which has been so universally admired. Both pictures are painted by Le Chevalier Renoux. Open from 10 till 6. Admittance to view both Pictures—Saloon, 1*s.*; Stalls, 2*s.* as heretofore.

THE ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY, Daily at Work, carrying visitors, at the ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION. This interesting Model is lectured on by Professor Bachmoffer at One o'clock daily; also on the evenings of Wednesdays and Fridays at Eight o'clock, and on the evenings of Mondays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays at Nine o'clock. The Working of the Model always follows the Lecture. It is also worked at Four o'clock, and at other convenient times.—The other interesting Works and popular Lectures as usual.—Admission, 1*s.*; Schools, Half-Price.

SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY

ROYAL SOCIETY.—June 5.—The Dean of Ely, V.P. in the chair.—A paper was read by Dr. Fownes 'On Benzoline,' a new organic salt-base, obtained from oil of bitter almonds. Pure oil of bitter almonds is converted, by the action of a strong solution of ammonia, into a solid white substance, having a crystalline form, and which was termed by M. Laurent *hydrobenzamide*. The author found that this substance, by the further action of alkalis, became harder and less fusible than before, and not differing in chemical composition from the original substance, but exhibiting the properties of an organic salt-base. To this substance the author gives the name of Benzoline. He finds that the salts which it forms by combination with acids are, in general, remarkable for their sparing solubility, and that many of them, as the hydrochlorate, the nitrate, and the sulphate, are crystallizable; of the properties of these salts the author gives a detailed account.

A second paper was read 'On the Ashes of Wheat,' by W. Sharp, Esq.—The experiments recorded were undertaken principally with the ultimate view of ascertaining with exactness what quantity of inorganic matter is removed from the soil by the seeds of a crop of wheat. The author first inquires what is the average amount of the inorganic, or incombustible, portion of wheat, a question to which no satisfactory answer has yet been given. The result of his experiment is, that wheat yields by slow combustion a residue of from one and a half to one and three-quarters per cent. He then proceeds to determine by experiment the degree in which this result is influenced by previous drying at different temperatures, varying from 230° to 260° Fahr., and finds that a heat of 245° is not sufficient to expel all the moisture contained in wheat; for, while the loss of weight is then about 8 per cent., by a heat of 260° the amount of this loss is 10 per cent. When the heat is so great as to occasion decomposition, the saline matter contained in the wheat fuses, and a portion of the carbon becomes so entangled, or firmly adhered to it, as to be incapable of separation by burning. Hence he recommends, in order to obtain greater uniformity in the results, that the wheat subjected to these experiments should be dried at a low temperature, such as that of a room in summer, and be allowed to remain a few days under its influence. The author tried the effect of the addition of nitric acid, with a view to save time, by accelerating the combustion, but found that the results could not be relied upon when this plan was adopted, and he was therefore obliged to relinquish it. He next directed his inquiries to the ascertaining whether the quantity of inorganic matter was in proportion to the specific gravity of the grain; that is, to its weight per bushel, and this he found in general to be the case. The conclusion he deduces from this investigation is, that the mean amount of inorganic matter removed from the soil by the grain of a crop of wheat is exactly one pound per acre.

GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—June 9.—Lord Colchester, President, in the chair.—The first paper read was a communication from Lord Stanley, being 'Extracts from the Despatches of Capt. Sturt,' containing the last intelligence from that gentleman of the progress of his exploratory expedition in Australia. His last letter, dated Willioram, Oct. 16, 1844, says that on reaching the Darling River about eighteen miles above its junction with the Murray, he found its flats far superior to those of the Murray both in richness of soil and in extent; the seasons, also, appeared particularly favourable, and the periodical flooding of the river left a rich deposit that would greatly facilitate the growth of many of the intertropical productions, as cotton, indigo, maize, and flax; the native indigo he found growing to the height of three feet. Indeed he had no doubt that many a valuable farm might be established upon the banks, while the river would afford a channel of communication for the productions of the region. At Laidley's Ponds, appearances were less favourable, and Capt. Sturt was obliged to return to the Darling. He now despatched Mr. Poole to some heights which were visible in the N.W. On that gentleman's return he reported having seen distant ranges to the N. and N.W.; that from S.W. by W. to 13° E. of N. there was water extending, amidst which were numerous

islands; that there was a distant high peak which appeared to be surrounded by water that showed as a dark blue line along the horizon. The country between the Darling and the hill he had ascended was level and covered with spear grass, of which the animals are fond, and low shrubs—and a country of similar character seemed to extend from Mr. Poole's position to the more distant hills. It is however probable that these appearances of water and high lands are no more than effects of mirage; Capt. Sturt, nevertheless, believes in the existence of an inland sea; but, as he intends turning Lake Torrens by its north-eastern extremity, so as to attain a position due north of Mount Arden, we may expect ere long some more satisfactory account of the nature of the interior.

The second paper read was a communication, by Mr. Windsor Earle, 'On the Physical Structure and Disposition of the Islands of the Eastern Archipelago.' These islands, says Mr. Earle, differ in structure and elevation; some have gently sloping shores with soundings far out at sea, others rise abruptly from unfathomable depths, contain lofty mountains, and, in some cases, active volcanoes, while a third class, comprising some of the large islands, as Sumatra and Borneo, are of a mixed character. From the south-eastern extremity of Asia extends an immense bank of soundings, reaching to the eastern extremity of Java, and near to the western coast of Celebes. A similar bank extends along the whole of the northern coast of Australia and the south coast of New Guinea. These banks have an average depth of from 30 to 40 fathoms. The distance between the Australian and Asiatic banks is about 450 miles, and presents an unfathomable channel. The nature of the land in the Malayan Peninsula, the eastern side of Sumatra, the western side of Borneo, and the northern side of Java, is identical with that of Australia and the southern portion of New Guinea. The direction of the mountain ranges of the Malayan Peninsula and Sumatra is also identical with the ranges of Australia. From these facts Mr. Earle argues the former connexion of Australia with Asia. A connexion disrupted by volcanic action, as evinced by the fact that a great volcanic belt now intervenes between the two. This belt, beginning at the north-western extremity of Sumatra, runs along the western side of that island, then along the southern side of Java, thence forms the group of islands running west and east as far as Timor, after which it is continued through the northern portion of New Guinea, the Louisiade to New Caledonia, Norfolk Island and New Zealand; being in form like the letter S. This volcanic belt is joined at Flores and Timor by another coming from Kamtschatka through the Philippines, the North of Borneo, Gilolo, Celebes, Coram, &c. The existence of the Teak-tree in Java as well as on the Asiatic continent, and the discovery of the kangaroo in New Guinea, are adduced by Mr. Earle, in further proof of the former connexion of these now dismembered lands: and the similarity in the direction and character of the Asiatic and Australian mountain ranges, renders it probable that the latter may be found as rich in mineral wealth as the former are known to be. The paper being concluded, Mr. Murchison, the late President, took a decidedly opposite view of the matter, and maintained that nothing short of the discovery of similar ancient fossils in Australia and in Asia could be admitted as proof of the former connexion of the two countries.

Capt. Grover exhibited a curious picturesque delineation of Dr. Wolff's route from Boxhara to Meshed, executed by a Persian, who accompanied the Doctor, and who has written a history of the journey, which is now being translated. The meeting learned from Capt. Grover, with regret, that Dr. Wolff is now labouring under a severe disease, the germ of which he took in Boxhara, and whose consequences are greatly to be dreaded.

INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.—June 9.—H. E. Kendall, V.P. in the chair.—A paper was read, illustrated by models, explanatory of an Improved Mode of Ventilation of Buildings, Ships, &c., invented by Mr. J. Kite. The plan is likewise adapted for the prevention or cure of smoky chimneys, for which purpose it has been successfully applied. The improvement consists in the employment of what Mr. Kite denominates "a deflecting roof, or cowl," consisting of a number of Louvres or de-

flectors, arranged in a peculiar manner at certain angles fixed on the ridge of a roof or on the shaft of a chimney, instead of an ordinary chimney-pot; which, by presenting their oblique surfaces to the action of the wind or external air, a continuous current is produced across the roof or cowl, which occasions a strong upward draft, whereby the vitiated air of a crowded apartment or church may be rapidly drawn off, or the passage of smoke up a flue greatly facilitated, without the employment of any mechanical arrangements that require to be kept in constant motion, and consequently soon worn out, or the necessity for the application of any costly prime-moving power.

A portfolio of sketches made in India and Egypt by J. H. Pillau, Esq., and some drawings of Indian Monuments, forwarded by General Monteith, were exhibited.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—June 3.—Sir O. Mosley, Bart., in the chair.—The Marquis of Breadalbane, C. C. Cook, F. G. Cox, W. Wood, F. Yates, and J. Rusken, Esqrs., were elected Fellows. Of new plants a pretty fragrant variety of the handsome greenhouse plant *Hindsia violacea* was produced by Messrs. Henderson. The flowers, instead of being of a fine porcelain blue, were white.—A certificate was awarded.

—Messrs. Veitch & Son sent a cut specimen of a *Eucalyptus*, bearing little tufts of white blossoms. The latter was said to have been taken from a tree fourteen feet in height, and was stated to have stood the winter, such as it is in Devonshire, without injury for six years in an exposed situation, at Exeter.—From Mr. Jackson, were two plants of *Comarostaphylis*, a nearly hardy Mexican shrub closely related to *Arbutus*. In the fruiting season it is covered with pretty dark purple berries, which give the plant a remarkable appearance.—From Sir T. D. Acland, Bart., was a bundle of asparagus which weighed 11 lb. 13 oz. The heads were from 9 to 10 inches in length, thicker than the thumb, and were eatable nearly all the way down. A Banksian Medal was awarded.—From the garden of the Society a Hyacinth bulb was produced which had been grown in water, and which had had the base all rotted away. On the decayed part being removed, however, and the bulb placed under circumstances favourable to vegetation, nearly all the remaining portions of the scales produced young bulbs; thus showing with what facility such things may be increased by any part of the scales.

CHEMICAL SOCIETY.—May 19.—The President, Prof. Graham, in the chair.—The following papers were read: Lieut.-Col. Philip Yorke 'On the Solubility of Oxide of Lead in pure water.' It is from this property that leaden pipes and cisterns become dangerous, when the water which fills them is soft and pure. The lead, however, which the water takes up may be removed by filtering the water through paper; a circumstance which has been explained by supposing that the oxide of lead is not really dissolved in the water, but merely suspended in it. The author, however, shows that the oxide of lead is taken up by the substance of the paper and combines with it, from an affinity such as subsists between the same metallic oxide and cotton fibre; the last taking the oxide from solution in lime-water, and lead being often fixed as a mordant on cloth for dyeing in this way, according to the statement of Mr. Crum. He finds also that the power of the filter may be exhausted, and that therefore it would be unsafe to trust to the action of a filter to separate oxide of lead from water for an unlimited time.—'Experiments on Ozone,' by Mr. Williamson. The name ozone was given by Schönbein to the substance which occasions the peculiar smell possessed by oxygen gas when produced by the voltaic decomposition of water, and he has made it the subject of much ingenious speculation, concluding that it is a new elementary body, and that it is derived from the decomposition of nitrogen, supposed to be of a compound nature. The last of these opinions, however, has already been disproved by Marignac, who demonstrated that the ozone odour was produced by the decomposition of water free from nitrogen. Mr. Williamson's experiments go to prove that ozone is a compound body, and that one of its elements is hydrogen; for having excluded the last element from any other source, by obtaining the oxygen gas with ozone from the decomposition of a salt of copper, a process in which no hydrogen is generated, and passing the oxygen over

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metallic copper which had been reduced by carbonic oxide gas, a sensible formation of water always resulted. The bleaching power of ozone shows it to be a peroxide; and it must therefore be a higher oxide of hydrogen than water, although not the peroxide of hydrogen of Thenard, which is not volatile like ozone, but inodorous and fixed. Mr. Williamson finds also that the substance produced by the action of phosphorus on air is different from ozone, and that its effect, observed by Schönbein in decomposing iodide of potassium and liberating iodine, is the result of the joint action of phosphoric acid and free oxygen upon a solution of that salt.—A Memoir, containing the results of an extensive inquiry, 'On Atomic Volume and Specific Gravity,' by Dr. L. Playfair and J. P. Joule, Esqrs. This paper began with a review of the labours of those who had preceded the authors in inquiries on this subject. Gay Lussac had proved that gases unite in multiple volumes, and that the resulting compounds stand in a simple relation to the volumes of their constituents. Schröder, Kopp and Persoz had drawn attention to a fact formerly enunciated by Thomson, that the quotients resulting, when the atomic weights of certain bodies are divided by their specific gravities, are often the same numbers for different elements. Kopp and Persoz extended this observation to many isomorphous compounds; and Schröder observed, that when the primary volume of the same member of a series of analogous compounds is subtracted from them, the remainder is equal for each. In these inquiries, however, there was no attempt to ascertain whether the volumes of solids were multiples of each other. The authors of the present communication have examined the volumes occupied by an extensive series of salts. They conceived that the error of previous experimenters was in comparing the specific gravities of solids with an equal bulk of water, or in other words referring the solid form of matter to its liquid form. To contrast the volume of a salt in its liquid state with water, the authors constructed a simple instrument, consisting of a bulb with a graduated stem; into this, by means of a tubulure, the salt was placed and dissolved in a given weight of water, which had previously been introduced. The increase in the stem of the instrument, corrected for the expansion of the solution above that of water at a given temperature, gave the volume of the bulk in solution. The first results given by the authors were, that certain hydrated salts, such as the magnesium sulphates, occupy no space of themselves in solution, but merely the space which would have been taken up by their combined water, had it been added without the salt to which it was attached. Dalton had observed this fact in some cases in the year 1840, and the authors have confirmed his observations. The case is particularly striking in alum, which contains 23 anhydrous atoms, and 24 atoms of water; on dissolving alum in water, the space occupied is exactly that due to the water, the 23 anhydrous atoms taking up no space of themselves. The authors then proceeded to examine the volumes of salts which are either anhydrous, or are combined with only a small quantity of water. The stem of their volumeter was divided into grains of water, so that 9 of the graduation was equivalent to the volume taken up by one equivalent of water at 60° Fahrenheit. On dissolving an equivalent of any salt in water, they observed that the increase was in every case either 9 or a multiple of that number, the extreme difference in the observations being 2 in 15. Thus, an equivalent of sulphate of potash increases the bulk of the water 18, or 9×2 ; chloride of potassium 27, or 9×3 ; &c. This law of multiple volumes they found to prevail with great uniformity in all the classes of salts which they subjected to examination. Salts which possessed the same form in the solid state, possessed also the same volume in solution, with the exception of the ammoniacal salts, which affect one volume in solution more than the corresponding salts of potash. Double salts were found to have the sum of the volumes of the constituent salts. The next subject treated of by the authors was the specific gravity of solids. They had found, that in every case, the salt in solution occupied less bulk than it did in its solid state,—the difference for each volume being as 9:11. If the specific volume of the salts, which in solution took up no bulk of themselves, were divided by 11, the quotient indicated the number of atoms contained in the salt: several exceptions were

given, in which the difference was as 9:10, or the difference between the volume of water and of ice. In the case of anhydrous salts, or salts possessing only a small amount of water of hydration, they did not find any exceptions as to the multiple relation of the solid volumes, except those due to errors of observation, the extremes of which were stated as 3 in 44. The quotient resulting from dividing the atomic volume of the solid by 11, in most cases gives the same numbers as that obtained by dividing the liquid volume by 9. In some cases, however, a chemical union seems to take place between the salt and the water, for the salt in its solid state loses a volume in becoming liquid: thus, sulphate of potash, which has a volume of 33, or 11×3 , in its solid state, has in solution a volume of 18, or 9×2 . The ammoniacal and corresponding potash salts have the same volume in the state of salts; in fact, all strictly isomorphous bodies have; and double salts have their volume the sum of the volumes of their constituent salts. The authors described the new mode which they had employed in taking the specific gravities of salts: the simplicity of which they conceived to have enabled them to establish the relation between the specific gravities of the salts, by enabling them to multiply their observations.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.—W. R. Hamilton, Esq. V.P. and Treasurer, in the chair.—R. I. Murchison, Esq. V.P. 'On Russia and the Ural Mountains.' Mr. Murchison commenced by announcing, that the chief purpose of his communication was to call attention to some of those essential points of palæozoic classification which he had taken an active part in establishing in the British Isles, and which, with the aid of his associates, M. de Verneuil and Count Keyserling, he had in the last few years endeavoured to apply to the great mass of Eastern Europe and the adjacent parts of Asia.—countries which hitherto had not been geologically illustrated. He exhibited a very large geological map of Northern Europe, including the vast area bounded by a line from Scandinavia to the Timan range (a tract hitherto unexplored) on the north, and from the western shore of the Black Sea to the eastern shore of the Lake Aral (including the Caucasus and Ararat) on the south. In the northern portion of this great region, the palæozoic series is copiously and completely developed; and each sedimentary system is specially characterized by the same groups of organic remains as in Western Europe. These deposits offer, however, the great and leading distinction, that throughout the whole basin of Russia in Europe, they have been exempted from those intrusions of eruptive rocks which so diversify them in the British Isles, France and Germany, and are therefore to be viewed as large unruined pages in the book of Nature, which are singularly instructive. Mr. Murchison then proceeded to give a sketch of the analogies of the different palæozoic systems, commencing with the Silurian, which he established by his own researches in the British Isles, and which was now proved universally (whether here, or in America, or Russia,) to be the oldest formation containing organic remains.

1. *The Silurian System.*—This, the lowest great natural group, is divided in Russia and Scandinavia into two great subdivisions, Lower and Upper. The former of these occupies the mainlands of the Russian provinces of St. Petersburg and Esthonia, and considerable tracts in Sweden and Norway,—the latter being chiefly developed in the Baltic isles of Gothland, Oesel, Dago, &c., thus constituting a vast area, nearly as large (when all the fragments are united) as the British Isles. In our own country, it has been found difficult to obtain clear evidence of the super-position of the lowest Silurian strata to those which preceded them; and the value of the Scandinavian sections consists in their affording undeniable proofs, particularly along the shores of the great Lake Wetterm, of the very inferior strata, charged with fucoids only, reposing on gneiss and granitic gneiss, out of the materials of which those lowest Silurian rocks have there been formed. Terming the rocks, which are inferior to all traces of animal life, "Azoic," Mr. Murchison then gave a rapid sketch of the chief characters of each subdivision of the ascending series. Passing up from the lower sands and shales, in which fucoids only are traceable, he directed attention to the singular small brachiopod, the Ungulite or Obo-

lus, which is almost the sole occupant of the grit or sandstone which is found in the next ascending stratum, and is associated at intervals with a very rare species of *Orbicula*, which Mr. Murchison and his associates have named after the distinguished and veteran leader of Geology on the Continent, *O. Buchii*. In the following stage, which is a limestone, are found a multitude of *Triobites*, including (though rarely) the *Asaphus Buchii* and *Asaphus tyrannus*, so well known in Siluria and Wales, together with *Orthidæ*, *Orthoceratites*, and a very remarkable family of *Crinoids*, which, from their round forms, have been termed *Sphæronites*, and *Echino-encrinites*; but which M. von Buch has recently termed *Cystidæ*, dividing them into several genera and species, and showing that they never were provided with arms. As to the Upper Silurian of the Baltic islands and the Bay of Christiania, of 100 specimens of fossils there discovered, 70 or 80 are identical with those of Dudley and Wenlock. In Norway, as in Britain, the Upper and Lower Silurian are divided by a single band of limestone, which is characterized by the same fossil, *Pentamerus oblongus*, in both countries, and even in North America.

2. *Old Red Sandstone, or Devonian System.*—This deposit occupies an enormous region in Russia, and, succeeding to the Silurian, ranges for upwards of 900 miles, from Lithuania on the south-west to the White Sea on the north-east, and in another parallel for nearly a similar distance, from the western plateaux of the Valdai Hills to Orel, in central Russia, where it forms a great dome, discovered by Mr. Murchison and his associates. Throughout these vast distances, it is in some parts composed of red and grey sandy beds, in others of yellow marlstone, flagstone, and limestone of various colours and composition. In many sandy districts the deposit is exclusively charged with fossil fishes, which are to a great extent the same species as characterize the old red sandstone of Scotland; whilst in other parts, where the beds are more calcareous, these ichthyolites are collocated with the fossil shells of Devonshire.—a union never yet discovered in the British Isles, and which perfectly demonstrates the applicability of the term Devonian, as suggested by Professor Sedgwick and Mr. Murchison, to this group of strata, whose lithological characters are so various, but whose position in the series and whose Fauna are so constant. In showing that the order of Nature, as now clearly read off from the zero of animal life, indicates a succession from a period when no living creature existed, and that the earliest found animals were not associated with even the lowest class of vertebrata, Mr. Murchison not only disavowed giving any sanction to the wild theory of progressive development, but showed, on the contrary, that each animal when first created was most perfect, and often most composite in its kind. Thus, the earliest known fishes, those of the Ludlow or Upper Silurian rocks (which he had been the first to describe), are of singularly curious and elaborate forms; whilst the ichthyolites of the Devonian, or old red deposits of Russia, the earliest fishes of that great continent, contain numerous placoid fishes, which, though of entirely lost genera and species, are, according to Professor Agassiz, who has named and described them for Mr. Murchison, of quite as high an organization as any fishes now living in the Mediterranean Sea.

3. Calling attention to the next ascending group, Mr. Murchison then held up a specimen of the white *Carboniferous Limestone*, which ranges for hundreds of miles over Russia. In appearance, this rock exactly resembles a piece of common chalk; but the large *Producta* and other fossils contained in it, establish its identity with the mountain limestone of the British Isles. From hence was deduced the generalization, that the mineral character of a rock is not to be taken into account in identifying its age. In Russia, as in Ireland, this system of rocks is singularly barren of coal. Mr. Murchison, in adverting to this circumstance, dwelt on the vast difference between the great productive coal fields of England, which overlie the carboniferous limestone, whereas in Russia the coal is *intercalated within* that rock,—excepting the case of the coal field of the Donetz, which resembles those of Berwickshire and part of Northumberland: the single thin seam of coal which is alone found in the basin of Moscow is nearly valueless. Mr. Murchison here reminded his audience that, as the fossil vegetation below the old

red sandstone consisted of small marine fucoids only, and as coal could alone be formed out of large masses of terrestrial vegetation, it was impossible that any coal worthy of being worked could be formed beneath these rocks, and that consequently, the greater portion of the North of Russia must be destitute of this invaluable fuel.

4. *The Permian System.*—Having thus glanced at the three great systems that have been usually supposed to constitute the Palæozoic series, Mr. Murchison briefly adverted to another great natural group, to which, as representing the magnesian limestone and the lower new red sandstone of England, and the Zechstein, Rothe todte liegende and Kupfer Schiefer of the Germans, he had assigned a single and common name, derived from the ancient kingdom of Perm, around which such deposits are extended, over an area twice as large as the kingdom of France, being bounded on the east by the Ural Mountains. It is the great copper region of Russia. With the conclusion of this great deposit, the genera and species of the palæozoic series disappear, and an entirely new animal creation succeeds, in the trias, or new red sandstone.

5. *The New Red Sandstone* being almost entirely absent in Russia, and the lias and inferior oolite being entirely absent, the next group in ascending order are Jurassic Shales, which exactly represent the Oxford clay and Kelloway rock of English geologists, and contain the *Gryphæa dilatata*, and many characteristic ammonites.

6. *The Cretaceous System* is confined to the southern tracts of Russia, and extends to the east of the Volga and the Ural river, often in the form of white chalk, and with its usual Belemnites, and other deposits.

7. *The Tertiary deposits* occupy enormous areas in South Russia, and are divisible into the Eocene and Miocene groups, the first of which occurs at Kief and on the Lower Volga, the latter occupying vast spaces in Volhynia, Podolia, Bessarabia, &c.

8. Besides the oceanic tertiaries, so perfectly known in many other parts of the world, Russia and the Southern Asiatic tracts beyond the limits of the empire are especially distinguished from all the rest of the globe, by being covered with a peculiar deposit—the limestones and sands of the steppes,—which are invariably charged with peculiar relics of a former vast internal sea of brackish water, entirely dissimilar from those of the ocean, and to a great extent the same as those which now live in the Caspian, and the mouths of its tributaries, the Volga, Don, and in the Aral Sea and its great affluent, the Oxus. To this grand tertiary deposit, which covers an area as large as the present Mediterranean, Mr. Murchison and his associates have assigned the term of Aralo-Caspian. It represents, in fact, the Pliocene or Pleistocene deposits of Lyell, and shows that, for a very long period, this large portion of the earth was covered by a sheet of water, slightly saline only, and tenanted by creatures which live in rivers and brackish lakes, such as the Caspian and Aral; their spacious habitat being insulated, as it were, from the ocean.

Apologizing for the utter impossibility of condensing into a lecture of an hour's duration anything like the most general *aperçu* of the great phenomena of Russian geology, and referring his auditors to his forthcoming work for all explanations, Mr. Murchison concluded by a few short allusions to the Ural Mountains, and one of the great generalizations deduced from the survey of a great portion of the globe, more than twice as large as all the kingdoms of Europe united, which have previously been geologically described. The Ural chain, running from north to south and separating Europe from Asia, offers a fine contrast to European Russia; for as the slightly consolidated and palæozoic deposits before alluded to approach these mountains they become hard, black and crystalline, in consequence of being traversed by innumerable points and ridges of intrusive rocks. The palæozoic rocks are there metamorphosed into crystalline schistose bands—yet even here the geologist meets with occasional patches of limestone characterized by fossils. The Siberian side of this chain is a vast mass of plutonic matter, amid which *occur* only of the older palæozoic rocks are found. Mr. Murchison further showed that from the nature of the regenerated copper deposits (Permian) to the west of the chain, their materials must all have been derived from

rocks which now exclusively occur on the eastern side of the rocky ridge, and hence he argued, that the chief axis of the Ural—where the gold ores were formed, must have been thrown up at a comparatively recent period. Finally, Mr. Murchison pointed out, that as the three great chains which subdivide Russia in Europe (the Scandinavian, Uralian and Caucasian) have different directions, and in each of them deposits are uplifted which are proved to have been accumulated at consecutive periods, so does this grand phenomenon support one portion of the theory of M. Elie de Beaumont, that the ages of great and independent mountain lines of elevation are indicated by their respective directions.—This communication closed the weekly meetings of the session.

Note.—Mr. Murchison intends to give another and fuller account of the Geology of Russia, at the ensuing meeting of the British Association, at Cambridge, when he will endeavour to touch on numerous phenomena, which from want of time he could not allude to in this lecture.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—June 11.—J. Scott Russell, Esq. in the chair.—D. Grant, J. Reid, and J. B. Hyde, Esqs. were elected Members.

Mr. Vose Pickett read a second paper 'On some of the Details of Metallic Architecture,' which was illustrated by models.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

SAT. Botanic Society, 4, P.M.
MON. Statistical Society, 8.
TUES. Civil Engineers, 8.—Description of the Dinting Vale viaduct, on the Sheffield and Manchester Railway, by A. S. Gee.—The Application of Gunpowder for Blasting Marl Rocks in the river Severn, by G. Edwards.
WED. Linnean Society, 8.
WED. Microscopical Society, 8.
THUR. Ethnological Society, 8.
THUR. Royal Society, half-past 8.
— Society of Antiquaries, 8.
— Numismatic Society, 7.—Annual.

FINE ARTS

THE CARLTON CLUBHOUSE COMPETITION.

Whatever advantages may attend it in some respects, competition has become an evil and a hardship upon the architectural profession, and in some degree a reproach to it. It is the source of constant complaints, vexations, and heart-burnings,—of jealousies, if not open strife, among professional men, who are thus brought into immediate collision with each other, and what should be the generous rivalry of talent, is, we fear, too often converted into a contest carried by intrigue, manoeuvre, and stratagem. Hardly a case of competition occurs that is not attended with suspicious circumstances, provoking exposure, or attempt at exposure, on the part of those who consider themselves aggrieved by the arbitrary and, as they represent them, unfair proceedings of committees, strongly hinting, at the same time, that the successful candidate is not exactly immaculate. Loud and prolonged was the cry about foul play in the competition for the Choristers' School at Oxford. More recently, Mr. Allom animadverted somewhat pungently on the conduct of the "Clifton Union" Committee, who, after inviting London architects to send in designs, discovered that a local practitioner, well known to them at the time, was suddenly gifted with all the talent they required.

Here in town the architectural bone of contention has been the Carlton Club-house, which is about to be enlarged by the addition of the two adjoining houses in Pall Mall, and the whole exterior remodelled. Last year there was a limited competition, which fourteen of the principal architects were invited to join, but only eight of them sent in designs; on that occasion, the first premium (200*l.*) was adjudged to Mr. Salvin, the second (100*l.*) to Mr. Hopper. Yet, though so far approved of, neither design was deemed sufficiently satisfactory to be adopted for execution. To Mr. Salvin's—"in regard to whose beauty there could be but one opinion," it was made an objection—perhaps for want of a better, that it was hardly calculated for a London atmosphere! Strange apprehension if the style really was, as described, Elizabethan, and therefore employed for the town residences of the nobility of that age, as well as for their more palatial country mansions. What specific objection, if any, was made to Mr. Hopper's design we know not; but if the principal elevation was, as reported, a copy, or nearly so, of Inigo Jones's building at Whitehall, its rejection is

not very much to be regretted, for we do not want copies, much less one that would have been at so very short a distance from the original. But, in regard to Mr. Salvin's design, supposing it really merited the admiration it obtained, we think that the objection against it ought to have been inquired into, when, if a frivolous and groundless one, the architect would, no doubt, have been able to make clear to the committee, that if they wished to set it aside, it must be for some more valid and less fanciful reason.

To extricate themselves from their embarrassment, the committee determined upon having a fresh competition. Among the new candidates was Mr. Barry, who, on the former occasion, had declined the invitation, and, as we think, very properly; for there certainly is no one in the profession who less needs opportunity for displaying his ability, engaged as he is upon a monument that will furnish him with employment for his lifetime. We do not say that he ought to renounce all private practice, but he might surely relinquish competition to others. Perhaps he now regrets that in this instance he did not abide by his first resolution, since instead of carrying off the palm, he has only put himself into the position of second best: he has, however, got something—namely, a subject for the exhibition next season at the Royal Academy. The successful candidates—whether there was anything like canvassing for votes on the occasion has not transpired—are Messrs. Basevi and S. Smirke, who were elected by a majority of ten votes; they obtaining 220, and Barry 210. That they should do so is the more surprising, because in the first instance they did not distinguish themselves at all, at least they were not awarded either of the premiums. Either, therefore, the opinion of the committee afterwards greatly changed, or it had but very little weight with the Club, although we must suppose it to have been enforced by something like argument. Whatever there had been of argument or criticism, recourse was finally had to ballot; a strange mode of deciding a question of judgment and taste, it being precisely the one on which a majority are likely to go wrong; or, are we now to assume, after the Art-Union fashion, that taste lies with the *many*, and that instead of requiring to be guided and directed by those who have had well-exercised study and experience in such matters, all are equally and fully qualified to decide, carrying their point by the numerical force of votes—most of them probably bestowed without the slightest consideration of the designs? The ballot system in such cases is both mischievous and absurd, if only because the vote of a blockhead tells for just as much as that of the ablest judge. But it further leads to the show of party spirit, and to feelings of triumph and defeat respectively among the members themselves. Any member should be at liberty to submit to the committee for their consideration his opinion in favour of the design he would wish to see adopted—of course clearly stated in writing; and all such opinions—by no means likely to be so many as to perplex—ought to be put upon record. But a committee ought not to surrender up its authority, and leave the character of artists to a blind chance—the secret votes of those who have no responsibility, and, as a body, can have but little judgment. The only right of those who have nothing whatever to urge in the shape of a substantial opinion, is to keep their own counsel, and not interfere with what they do not understand. Something more will probably transpire anon relative to this competition.

The Pencil of Nature. By Henry Fox Talbot, Esq. F.R.S. Part III. Longman & Co.

The three photographic drawings, produced by the Calotype process, which constitute the third part of this unique publication, are very interesting. The subjects are—'The Entrance Gateway, Queen's College, Oxford'—'The Ladder'—in which we have three figures from the life—and 'A View of the author's residence, Lacock Abbey, in Wiltshire.' In the first of these, the truth-telling character of photographic pictures is pleasingly shown. It appears by the turret clock, that the view was taken a little after two, when the sun was shining obliquely upon the building. The story of every stone is told, and the crumbling of its surface under the action of atmospheric influences is distinctly marked. The figures in 'The Ladder' are prettily arranged, but the first

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of the boy is distorted, from the circumstance of its being so very near the edge of the field of view embraced by the lens of the camera obscura. In looking at this photograph, we are led at once to reflect on the truth to nature observed by Rembrandt in the disposition of his lights and shadows. We have no violent contrasts; even the highest lights and the deepest shadows appear to melt into each other, and the middle tints are but the harmonizing gradations. Without the aid of colour, with simple brown and white, so charming a result is produced, that, looking at the picture from a little distance, we are almost led to fancy that the introduction of colour would add nothing to its charm. The view of Lacock Abbey, although pleasing, and possessing to the artist many points of interest, has the defect of all photographic landscapes. The trees, the grass on the lawn, and the plants growing on the edge of the river, are produced by the want of any chemical action over those parts of the paper on which their shadows fell. The light reflected from objects acts on the prepared surface with an intensity which is regulated by the colour of the reflecting surface. The solar rays which fall upon bodies producing the effect of blue colour act very powerfully, whereas those radiated from yellow or green are almost destitute of action. With the exception of the shrubs in one corner of the picture, their leaves being fortunately placed at a good reflecting angle, and thus throwing off much white light, nothing green within the field of view has made any direct impression. It may be possible so to prepare a paper that every ray may act with equal intensity upon it. Indeed, if we expose a paper, covered in certain proportions with the bromide of silver, to the prismatic spectrum, we shall find that it is equally sensitive to all the rays. The paper used by Mr. Fox Talbot is the iodide of silver, and the picture is developed by the action of gallic acid. Now, since the bromide of silver exhibits a more uniform degree of sensibility, and as impressions received upon it can be beautifully brought out by the action of sulphate of iron, we would recommend all lovers of photography to make some experiments with it.

We have long been desirous of seeing some good process for taking objects by the first action of light, in their natural conditions with reference to light and shadow. In all those photographs in which the correct picture is taken from an original, having its shadows the reverse of those in nature, there is not only a loss of the sharp and well defined outline, which adds much to the beauty of the drawing, but by copying the fibrous texture of the paper, a speckled appearance is produced, which, if possible, to be avoided. Whilst we are on the subject of photography, we may briefly refer to a question of some interest connected with it. It has been repeatedly stated, that the moon's rays are incapable of producing any effect upon any of the photographic elements, and it has hence been argued that the chemical principle of light (ACTINISM) must have been absorbed by the moon's surface. We have recently seen photographic impressions of the moon taken, in the ordinary camera obscura, on the daguerreotype plates, and on papers prepared with the bromide of silver. It is therefore clear that the chemical rays of the moon's beam are of the same character as those of the solar light, only that they have less intensity.

Although Mr. Fox Talbot's specimens are of a very interesting character, we are not yet satisfied that the problem of photographic publication is solved. The irregular appearance of 'The Pencil of Nature,' the small number of pictures those parts contain, and the high price at which they are sold, all prove that the labour consequent on the production of photographs is too great to render them generally useful for the purposes of illustration.

PICTURE SALES.

"The more important part of the collection of Italian and English pictures, the property of Thos. Wright, Esq. of Upton Hall, Newark, author of the 'Life of R. Wilson,' and an amateur painter of elegant taste" (we quote from Messrs. Christie & Manson's catalogue), was sold last Saturday. Under the name Italian, which always includes, by an illegal fiction, Dutch, Flemish, Spanish, and French, there were few works deserving to be considered im-

portant. A Claude had perhaps the highest pretensions, at least it obtained the highest price—430 guineas. It is called 'The Water Mill,' and comes into market characterized with those talismanic words that prove such an *Open Sesame* to the purse—'Bouillon Collection' and 'Liber Veritatis.' We hold the impress of Claude's genius however a hallmark far less deceptive, and think it stamps much of the present picture. Something about the figures and foreground details gives them a Low Country air, but the sweet-green translucent aerial perspective breathes the purer spirit of Lorraine. It may be an early production, yet the composition is timid rather than the workmanship. That most poetic, that to us even sublime feature of homeliest, humblest rural life, the huge Water-Wheel, concentrating as it were the whole motive power of the village within its dark mysterious orb, and murmuring amidst its regular gentle revolutions, which so well symbolize the quiet unvaried ever-busied routine of peasant existence—put me not out of my way or all here goes wrong!—that chief object of interest our painter makes contemptible; it seems constructed, instead of with timber, with (he had been a pastrycook's apprentice) sugar-sticks. 'The Virgin and Child and little St. John,' an amiable picture, and very attractive till it draws you close, till then too a possible *Raffaël*; 250 guineas. 'Virgin, Child, and St. John,' entitled of yore the *Raffaël Del Sarto*, but we cannot say, as this double name would express, that it consolidates the merits of these two masters. Walsh Porter, Esq. paid some time ago, we understand, a picture-dealer 2,000*l.* for it, and the same picture-dealer now bought it back for 170 guineas! Such are the changes and chances of pictorial life. We opine the latter sum will prove nearest the settled value. A so-called *Wynants* 'Wood Scene,' 135 guineas, and a sweet little gray-toned 'Landscape,' all but the water worthy of *Ruydael*, 163 guineas. 'The Annunciation,' inscribed on a tablet with *Poussin's* name and date 1657, brought quite its worth, 87 guineas. Yet its composition and design do bespeak Nicolas Poussin: such however was the undignified, unspiritual taste in Sacred delineations of his age, that this one seems rather than anything else to represent a *mesmeric séance*, wherein Heaven's messenger by way of solemn action is making "passes" on the Madonna. Surely the uncouth antique, the most ill-drawn, ill-painted Byzantine grotesque, if it bear the mark of the earnest, religious, nay superstitious intention, would be less offensive! We notice two oblong companion-pieces, 'The Death of a Monk' and 'The Charitable Nobleman,' 21*l.* and 13 guineas, because they come from that same collection (the Rev. J. Sandford's) which contained another pair supposed by the same painter, *Ubertino*, about whose authenticity our scepticism occasioned much discussion some years since [*Athenæum*, 1839, pp. 452, 508, 597]. What then! are there here two more *Bacchiaccas* crept forth into the market, and with how many shall their importer have provided it at last, as well as *Raffaels* innumerable? But if the style of these resemble *Bacchiacca's*, and we allow it does so, nothing could better vindicate our scepticism above said, for nothing can less resemble the style of those exhibited in 1839. A mellow, succulent, rich, warm colour distinguishes one pair, a "cold dry tone" the other just sold: this is the characteristic of *Bacchiacca's* undoubted San Lorenzo and Dresden performances, besides exquisite design, which the last-mentioned pair imitates, albeit ill, while the former displays not a trace of it.

Our English artists quite eclipsed the Italians with all their auxiliaries. Here were some capital *Sir Joshua's*. 'St. Cecilia,' the portrait of Mrs. Billington, whole length, her head amidst a choir of infant angels. It corresponds to the portrait of Mrs. Siddons as the Tragic Muse, and was one of the last 17 pictures which Reynolds exhibited together. Part of the lower drapery and detail seems by another or his own age-enfeebled hand; but the upper portion of the work has imparted upon it that "hall mark" above alluded to. Siddons's face is fine—Billington's beautiful—while both it and her attitude and accessories are less theatrical than perhaps became the Queen of the Stage; her expression is rapturous though serene, her looks commerce with the skies, her sunbright locks float loose and buoyant upon heaven's breeze, and her sweet mouth held up near

the boy-leader of the angel-band, imbibes delicious inspiration from his music through her lips scarce unclosed by her delighted smile. The painter was never more a poet. We have heard an objection—perhaps a mere *jeu d'esprit*—and at second-hand too, from a living artist whose serious opinions we respect: that St. Cecilia should sing herself, not stand a simple listener. This we think would be an outrage against all propriety. The Saint being Mrs. Billington still, remains inferior to the Cherubim, the heaven-born children of song, and must learn from them. Should she, once a singing-woman, and now but an angel who smells of mortality, teach them, or come as mistress and leadress of the choir amongst them?—preposterous! Even if she sang as an equal, inspiration, the very thought Sir Joshua wished to convey, would disappear. How does *Raffaël* treat this same subject? Why *Raffaël* represents St. Cecilia herself so unable to join in the angelic hymn, that she cannot attempt to learn it. She turns down her little useless hand-organ and looks upward dumbstricken with enraptured despair! Sir Joshua's thought, though perhaps more expressive of the subject, inspiration, is less awful; both artists however well knew saints are canonized mortals, and stand on the lowest step of the whole celestial hierarchy—they could not set them up therefore as *prima donnas*, to be accompanied forsooth! by those far above them as an assistant band. St. Cecilia was, and doubtless will remain, always a favourite subject for delineation, which has led us to state certain principles, we hope preventive of future misconceptions regarding it. Against Reynolds's picture our chief objection is the boy-angel who with conductor-like frown flourishes a roll of paper—this appears low-thoughted and theatrical. Indeed we venture to blame even *Raffaël's* choir upon this score—some of them hold fast an indispensable music-book, and one very busily turns over a leaf, as if notes were a *sine quâ non*! Perugino's angel fiddle-players and Fra Beato's angel-trumpeters are in much higher taste; they just use their instruments, but rather by way of symbolical helps than professional. When a French courtier showed Prior a volant figure, holding a wreath over the head of the Grand Monarque's statue, nimble-witted Matt asked whether Victory was about to give, or take away the crown (for Louis had of late lost many battles). No pretended simpleton could ask whether Reynolds's chaplet-bearing cherub meant to crown or discrown St. Billington; ere the hymn have well ceased will his amaranthine garland

Bind her resplendent locks inwreathed with beams, and she will be heaven-taught, heaven-appointed Queen of Sublunar Song. For the price it went at, 500 guineas, the National Collection ought not to have remained without this picture: but we suspect that it, like many another good bargain, is let pass from sheer want of a spacious National Gallery. Large sized works bring in England comparative small sums, and therefore numbers of very noble specimens would come into possession of the Nation on very cheap terms, if it would allot walling enough to receive them. Such an advantage, perhaps little yet considered, may further recommend a roomier receptacle than they now enjoy to be provided for the above collection. 'Admiral Keppel,' a portrait presented, it is said, by him to the late Lord Erskine, one of whose first forensic victories was his defence of Keppel against Admiral Palliser; likewise said to have been considered by Sir Joshua one of his most perfect pictures—a pendant opinion, if ever given, to Milton's on his 'Paradise Regained.' We should not however have dissented from the common wish that this portrait might be purchased by Government, were the Gallery less restricted both in space and money-supplies. The picture to us appeared, though full of character, somewhat coarse, careless, and dry-coloured. It brought 510 guineas. 'Mrs. Montague,' an ill-drawn, delicately-painted likeness, with a sweet pale cast of thought, little resembling Sir Joshua's workmanship; 33*l.* guineas. 'Duke of Devonshire,' the crimson apparel smooth and finished almost like a Dutch woman's satin dress by *Mieris*—all hard and timid; 40*l.* 'Venus chiding Cupid,' painted for Sir Brook Boothby, 1770; a powerful piece of golden-brown chiaroscuro, slammed and hurried off too fast, the girlish *Venus*, rather a *Psyche*, the Cupid's expression quite that of a chidden, but most impenitent little evil-doer; we doubt if the

scroll he carries, inscribed with £. s. d. and certain sums underneath to mark his mercenariness, be a much more legitimate resource than the label from a caricature's mouth: nevertheless such a work deserved double its present price, 505 guineas. Four landscapes by *Wilson*: the 'Ruins of a Fortress,' rich and mellow, but its foreground muddled, as if "Poor Richard" was at the time he painted it, like Pope's parson, "be-mused with beer," his sad consolation, which made his hand uncertain—136 guineas; 'The Tomb of the Horatii and Curiatii,' 77 guineas; 'Grandeur in Decay,' 109 guineas; two of his earlyish, flat and black-foliated pictures, whose very cool tone must have refrigerated Italian spectators and iced his own wine a little; 'The River,' a beautiful scene, of firm execution and pure brilliant effect, the water-edge perhaps rather edgy and the high dark bank of rather matted or blotted texture—280 guineas. 'View of Walton Bridge,' by *Mallord Turner*, proving he once used a paint-brush, and not a spatula, to spread his colour like a splendid blister over his canvas. His touch even then was a little coarse, but the beauties it wrought required much less than at present, a great distance, as do those of an actress's painted face, to make them attractive; 670 guineas. An exquisite 'View on Lake Brienz,' by *ditto*, small water-colour; 68 guineas. 'River Scene,' by *Sir A. W. Callcott*, a tasteful "bit"; 48 guineas. 'The Bivouac of Cupid,' by *Ety*, 370 guineas. 'To arms! to arms!' by *ditto*, which should be entitled 'From arms! from arms!' seeing it represents warriors just disengaged from the embraces of most retentive naked women; 390 guineas. We add two brief remarks alone, for the possible consideration of Mr. Ety, whose genius has our profound homage: first, however women may bytimes unmask their secret charms to some one favoured lover, they are a little chary in the presence of several male persons; again, while we grant the chief female a sparkling piece of woman's flesh, it is an obvious zoologic truth, that where women are such brilliant blondes, the men cannot have an uniform bronze epidermis—here the said White Lady is as monstrous a production as an *Albino* among copper-coloured Indians. 'Venus approaching the Bath of Diana' in search of Cupid, by *Hilton*, see the 'Faërie Queen.' All elegance and poetic grace, if not very Spenserian; and though it reveals feminine beauties with a liberality for which every admirer of Nature's last best work must feel grateful, this is done with a discretion that enhances their attractiveness. Perhaps the carnations may be something too much *couleur de rose*; perhaps the painter's elegant spirit may have refined away his strength of execution; but as a whole the work will remain a monument of Hilton's gentle power and exquisite taste till the doomsday of Pictures. It, too, deserved double its price, 390 guineas.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL.
ON FRIDAY EVENING NEXT, the 26th June 1845, will be revived Handel's 'Oratorio VATHALIAH.' Principal Vocal Performers—Miss Birch, Miss Rainforth, Master Sullivan, Mr. Young, Mr. Manvera, Herr Staudigl, and Messrs. Toibecque, Watkins, Moralt, Lindley, Dragonetti, Anzani, Casiani, Card, G. Cooke, Lazarus, Brumman, Harper, Platt, Smithies, Prospero, Clipp, &c. The Band and Chorus will consist of above Five Hundred Performers. Tickets, 3s. each; Reserved Seats, in the Gallery, 5s., may be had of the principal Music-sellers—of Mr. Bowley, 33, Charing Cross, Mr. Mitchell, 39, Charing Cross, and of Mr. Rice, 102, Strand, opposite Exeter Hall.
THOMAS BREWELL, Hon. Sec.

ANCIENT CONCERTS.—The *Ancient Concerts* closed for the season on Wednesday last—with an orchestra wondrously out of tune and a very fine selection of music, spoiled with even more than the conductor's usual enterprise. That he has a fixed horror of English *contralti* is proved, we apprehend, past doubt, by his giving 'Lord, to thee, each night and day,' from Handel's 'Theodora,' to Herr Staudigl, whom it suited as little as might have been expected. That he prefers his knowledge of Cherubini's intentions to Cherubini's might be heard in the unmeaning intrusion of *solo* parts not marked in the score, into the 'Dies iræ,' from the 'Requiem.' That he does not know Handel's *tempo* was evident, in the movements from 'Israel'—which, however, defied even his resolution to make that lugubrious which is triumphant. We suspect, too, that the *quartett* from Righini's 'Gerusaleme' was curtailed; and that throughout the evening there was, as usual,

much new instrumentation to the old pieces. Sir Henry's energies would have been better spent, we submit, in teaching the orchestra to play such simple dotted notes, as give life and motion to Vinci's 'Vo solcando.' It were lost labour to specify more faults—the number, as we have said, was "wondrous." It is vexatious to see a highly-patronized concert like this, rendered a laughing stock to musicians, alike by what is done and what is left undone; and we are so hopeless of improvement, that it becomes a question whether it is worth while for any good which can accrue to Art, to endure the vexation during any future season.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—Sixth Concert.—This Concert abounded in matter for comment,—as will be seen by a transcript of the programme of the First Part:—

Sinfonia in C Sharp Minor—G. A. Macfarren.
Ballade, 'Des Saengers Fluch,' Herr Pischek, Pianoforte
Obligato, Mr. Moscheles—H. Esser.
Fantasia, Pianoforte, M. Leopold de Meyer—L. de Meyer.
Recit. 'Crudele'—Madame Dorus Gras (Don Giovanni)—
Aria 'Non mi dir'—Mozart.
First Movement of Concerto Violin, Mdlle. Theresa Milanollo
Adagio and Rondo, Mdlle. Maria Milanollo } Vieuxtemps.

Much has been said and written about the Symphony by Mr. Macfarren, which was tried, and, we regret to add, not favourably received. While, on the one hand, a party has been perpetually urging the Directors to throw the doors wide to the productions of "Young England"; on the other, the old subscribers (whose money supports the Concert) have always shown somewhat too disdainful an intolerance of everything save "the best of the best,"—holding the Philharmonic Concert not to be intended for experiments. To satisfy both parties, the trial meetings were instituted, by which the young composer might be spared the mortification of being brought to hearing without a reasonable certainty of success. Last year, it will be recollected, a Symphony, by Schubert, was thus put in probation,—another by Gade, whose sudden success at Leipzig naturally awakened curiosity; yet both were withdrawn, as not likely to please our fastidious—must we add, half-instructed—audience. Unless something like an understanding could be brought about betwixt the subscribers, who care exclusively for the pleasure of the moment, and the profession, who naturally desire to bring themselves forward, this preliminary tribunal is an institution not only safe but necessary. Had Mr. Macfarren's Symphony been thus heard, it must, we think, have shared the fate of the two works referred to. Without question further rehearsal would have made it go more perfectly; but had it been executed to the composer's wish, it would never have pleased a Philharmonic public as at present constituted. Nor ought it, save as an exercise, to satisfy a company of unbiassed *cognoscenti*. Mr. Macfarren writes with ease and a certain constructive skill; he understands how to lay out the outlines and proportions of a great work, which is no small praise, but he takes the first idea which presents itself, no matter how old, no matter if repulsive, and imagines that working out this is doing a great and good thing. He seems, too, to imagine that there is originality in using keys sparingly approached by the great composers, in consequence of their difficulty and their generic shrillness or heaviness. Why, for instance, did he write a composition in a scale which doubles the torments of stringed and wind instruments, already plagued with figures and harmonies unfamiliar because rejected by former composers? Akin to his choice of keys is his choice of chords,—he delights in those extreme harmonies which other writers have only touched in passing, or by way of giving its last pungency and bitterness to a climax, ere the relief to the ear is administered. There were discords in his first movement enough to set the teeth on edge—in the *andante*, a horn solo against an accompaniment, which suggested to all the idea of wrong notes. The *finale* was the most spirited, the most spontaneous, and the most complete of the four movements—in the *minuet*, too, there is a sort of robust quaintness which made us regret the want of contrast in its scoring. To conclude, though Mr. Macfarren be perverse, he is undeniably clever; and though, when set among classical master-pieces, his work becomes amenable to classical standards, and cannot, as such, be praised, he has gifts which, if

carefully sifted and judiciously combined, might produce a result far different to the one we are compelled to record.

It was a bold thing in Herr Pischek to venture on Esser's setting of Uhland's beautiful ballad, 'Des Sängers Fluch'—sixteen verses of recitation!—especially since the rich and varied meaning of the poem hardly admits of any such musical colouring as would bring it within the sphere of regular and attractive composition. But never was boldness better hazarded—never an audience more rivetted—never poetical declamation more perfect. Is there no one of our young singers, in these exhausted days, who will strike out a new path, by taking the picturesque into his care?—remembering always, that the higher the aim, the more needful becomes a wide and deep basis of music and technical skill. We have never heard anything like this 'Minstrel's Curse,' with the solitary exception of Miss Kemble's singing of Tennyson's 'Sisters,' set by Dessauer. There, however, the legend was too revolting to leave any beauty in the power of the singer, though, as a composition, Dessauer's ballad is far the more excellent. M. Leopold de Meyer, we are told by a contemporary, was not permitted by the directors to play Weber's 'Concert Stuck' with orchestra. If so, on them, not on him, lies the fault and the flimsiness of his *fantasia* from 'Lucrezia Borgia,' which he performed with his usual mechanical force and perfection; on being *encored*, he played his *Pas Russe*, which is unquestionably the best of his characteristic *romances*. But whether as composer or pianist, he is but a coarser and more automatic Thalberg. Truly curious, therefore, was it to see the very persons who were foremost in hissing the real diamond at the Philharmonic thrown into raptures by the *paste*. The standard of opinion among us is an oddly "sliding scale"; and it is needful, from time to time, to note such variations: however disagreeable be the task.

We can but say that Madame Dorus gras Mozart's 'Non mi dir' in the true simple and classical style, and Auber's *scena* from the 'Concert à la Cour' with the no less proper *costume* of brilliant ornament and piquant rhythm—since we have still to speak of the Mdlles. Milanollo, who performed M. Vieuxtemps' concerto in E major. This, however, will be briefly done, and best, by a reference to a former paragraph [*ante*, p. 524]. Mdlle. Teresa took the first *allegro* in too slow a time. Her passion for expression invites her to lean and to exaggerate; and thus the already-long *allegro* became a little wearisome; the orchestra, too (forgetful of a careful rehearsal), was very careless in the accompaniment. Nevertheless, the movement was grandly played. But our sympathies (no offence to the poet of 'Pledged Troth') go with Mademoiselle Maria; there being a life and a brilliancy in this young lady's playing, which amount to genius of the first order. The sisters' duett from 'Lucia,' in the second act, might pair off as a composition with the *fantasia* from 'Lucrezia Borgia.' Why no one will give us, at the Philharmonic Concerts or elsewhere, Spohr's duett for two violins, is a mystery only to be accounted for by the suicidal predilection for routine, distinguishing those whom variety the most concerns. The other pieces performed were Beethoven's symphony in C major; the duett between bass and baritone in 'Fidelio,' and Weber's magnificent 'Der Beherrscher' overture;—the value and interest of all which were felt by comparison to be greater than ever. This, in itself, should reconcile the "old subscribers" to the occasional endurance of new compositions.

MONSTER CONCERTS.—Madame Duicken's.—Between this lady and M. Benedict an annual rivalry appears to have established itself; whether as regards the number of singers and instrumentalists engaged, the number of pieces in the programme, or the number of fascinating morning costumes it is possible to pack away in that most dim and comfortable of all places of pleasure—the Opera Concert Room. How far their "generous emulation" will carry the combatants in future years it is not our place to guess; though we may ask them, in all friendliness, whether by this system of monster entertainments they are not contributing their part to the enterprise to which too many artists now devote their energies—namely cutting the ground from beneath their own feet? They are assuredly pampering their clients to expect

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impossibilities of number and attraction and satiating them with the same hand. As for high Art, it is of course not to be spoken of; though from whom should high Art be demanded if not from highly accomplished professors such as these? And probably it was in the imperfect recognition of this that Madame Dulcken presented herself in Beethoven's superb solo sonata in F minor; which, further to do her justice, she played as carefully and well as if she had been devoting herself to an audience disposed to appreciate so noble and so thoughtful a work. She is certainly as a pianist steadier and less fitful than in former years, thus affording opportunity for her beautiful touch and her brilliant execution to tell as they ought. We will not further trust ourselves in the mazes of the programme, still less try to count her "congregation." M. Benedict's "gathering" is to take place on Monday.

Her Majesty's Theatre.—M. Berlioz and 'The Desert Symphony.'—The following correspondence requires no words of introduction:—

In justice to your able and independent Musical critic, who exposed "the unscrupulous French fashion of working the Press," with regard to music, and who was attacked so coarsely in the *Morning Post*, I take leave to inclose you a letter I have received from M. Berlioz, in reply to a communication I addressed to that distinguished composer, on the subject of the translation of his criticism on David's Ode Symphony,—"The Desert," and published in the *Morning Post* of March 22 as an original notice.

Requesting, as an act of justice, that you will insert this letter, I have the honour to be, Sir, yours, &c.

THE EDITOR OF THE "GREAT GUY."

Monsieur, Je dois à la vérité de faire la réponse suivante à la lettre que vous m'avez fait l'honneur de m'écrire le 27 Mai dernier.

Un de nos confrères de la presse Parisienne étant venu réclamer de moi, comme un bon office, la déclaration que vous avez lu dans le *Morning Post*, et n'ayant assuré, sur son honneur, que mon article des *Débats* sur le *Desert* n'avait point été traduit, qu'il n'y avait pas un mot qui y ressemblât dans la critique de David, publiée par le *Morning Post*, je n'ai pas hésité à le croire. Sans doute la personne qui était venue me demander cette lettre avait lu seulement la seconde critique du *Morning Post*, qui ne ressemble en rien à la mienne. Quant à l'autre, il est évident qu'elle est, en grande partie, traduite de mon article du *Débats*, et je regrette de voir qu'un malentendu ait donné lieu dans la presse musicale Anglaise à de si pénibles récriminations.

Recevez, monsieur, l'assurance de ma considération la plus distinguée.

HECTOR BERLIOZ.

Paris, 4 Juin, 1845.

Translation.

Sir,—Truth compels me to make the following reply to the letter you did me the honour to write to me on the 27th of May.

One of our contemporaries of the Parisian press having applied to me to oblige him by the declaration that you have read in the *Morning Post*, and having assured me, on his honour, that my article in the *Débats* on the *Desert* had not been translated, and that there was not a word therein which resembled the criticism of David's work published by the *Morning Post*, I did not hesitate to believe him. No doubt the person who came to ask this letter of me had only perused the second criticism in the *Morning Post*, which bears not the slightest resemblance to mine. In respect to the other it is evident that it has been, for the most part, translated from my article in the *Débats*, and I regret to see that this misunderstanding has given rise in the musical press of England to such painful recriminations.

Receive, Sir, the assurance of my most distinguished consideration.

HECTOR BERLIOZ.

Paris, June 4, 1845.

We cannot give currency to this letter of M. Berlioz without adding a remark or two. In the first place, the French critic must not escape without reproof for a precipitation too nearly approaching that "unscrupulousity of working the French press," of which we have already complained. On the strength of a request made by "a contemporary," and a hearsay assertion,—while the very terms of the entreaty (namely, that M. Berlioz "would" oblige), as implying some direct personal interest, ought to have made that gentleman cautious,—the critic of the *Débats* unhesitatingly seconds the critic of the *Post*, in his task "of flinging mire;" and becomes, by this rashness, *particeps criminis* in one of the coarsest and most shallow pieces of trickery which have ever yet disgraced the periodical press. But a grave offence yet remains to be considered. What becomes of the English journalist?—detected; not in a foolish mistake; not in palming off on his readers a translation as an original piece of criticism—but in an attempt to defeat the detector, and to justify the abuse of him, by a deliberate scheme of misrepresentation? Whether prompted or spontaneous, the transaction speaks for itself; and the result is one to give concern to all honourable persons connected with the press; since, though the hiring and the

slanderer are, by training and purchase, rendered callous to the disgrace, all others must feel the humiliation of belonging to a body convicted of such practices. It is some consolation, however, to feel assured that such exposures, though for the moment distressing, tend to the downfall of the system of purchased praise or personal insult.

COVENT GARDEN.—*French Opera.*—Whatever "Love" may or may not do to substantiate the burden of the old song, Truth is sure, sooner or later, "to find out a way." Some ten years since, when we first directed special attention to French music and French acting, whether it took the form of singing-schools for the people, or operas for the lovers of the musical drama, there appeared little more chance of one or the other being naturalized in London than there is now of our having a college on the Brahminical principle of instruction, or for the performance of 'Sacontala' in alternation with 'Antigone.' A rooted prejudice possessed the English mind: our dilettanti when in Paris kept away from the *Académie*, while our critics at home reviled what they had not heard, and denied the existence of that which they would not search for. A few hear-say enthusiasts about Beethoven at the "Conservatoire," the praise of a few quadrille tunes from 'Massaniello,' or of the ball-scene in 'Gustavus,' summed up the amount of English enlightenment as regarded modern French opera and French singers. The aspect of matters has changed. The "Wilhelm method" has in some sort become the law of the land; having survived, as we said last week, foolish panegyric and indiscriminating abuse. With regard to their stage music, too, our neighbours are exciting a fair share of sympathy and curiosity. Our galleries have applauded one of our "born enemies," M. Duprez, very nearly as noisily as they used to applaud Mr. Braham, when singing 'The Death of Nelson.' Our oratorio and concert audiences have learned to listen to Madame Dorus-Gras as complacently as if she were Italian, German or English. One bad translation and version after another has, however imperfectly, prepared our ears for the originals; until at last the entire Brussels Opera has stepped across the channel, while its own house has been whitewashed and cleaned down, "to sing its song and to dance its dance," in a forsaken temple of the sterner English Drama. What will the old patriots and connoisseurs *per receipt* say to this?

It would give us pleasure, could we be sure that the speculation had been ventured in the right place or at the right time. Covent Garden theatre is unmanageably large for French comic opera, while French serious opera attempted in such a locality demands pomps and splendours, a numerical force, and an orchestral power, beyond the power of a Belgian manager to improvise,—or of any manager, indeed, for merely twenty representations, unless he possessed Aladdin's lamp. Then the advanced state of the season, the popularity of the Italian Opera, and the certainty of comparison therewith being provoked, and dormant prejudices furnished up in the process, are all unfavourable circumstances. These truths pointed out, we are glad to say, that few strangers have ever arrived standing in less need of excuse or indulgence than this Belgian party. The impression made on the first evening, if diffused among a wider circle, will lead to results justifying the boldness and haste of the undertaking, or at least preparing the way for a similar enterprise in a more auspicious locality, and at a more auspicious time of the year.

The Belgian company opened its performances with 'Le Châlet,' of Adam, and Rossini's 'Guillaume Tell.' The operetta introduced Madame Guichard, a lively singing actress; M. Coudere, remembered by us pleasantly as the original *Horace* in 'Le Domino Noir,' and M. Zelger, a basso on the largest possible scale—truly "a great fact,"—which means, also, a good singer. The sprightliness of the whole performance, the excellent stage case of the actors, the pleasantness of the music, and the piquancy of the orchestra, must have assured every untravelled Londoner that he was making acquaintance with a new pleasure as special after its kind, as that first burst of the German chorus, under Mr. Monck Mason's management, which startled the awkward squad of our ballad-opera singers. There is a life in French comic Opera which calls for French text, French tongues,

French legs and arms, French violins,—and "pales its ineffectual fires" so soon as rendered by foreign agency. The Italians have melody, passion, and comic buffoonery in their lyric drama; the Germans harmony, choral and orchestral resource, and noble dramatic effects; our neighbours a certain spirit, light as air, gay as wit (not, however, altogether frivolous, as the wholesale school of critics have been too apt to assert), which gives their opera an express and individual charm, and as such, an artistic value.

The great effort of the evening was the performance of 'Guillaume Tell.' This work (one exception allowed for) was done in excellent French style,—which means, picturesque scenic effect, good declamation, well combined singing, and capital orchestral accompaniments. The *Matilda* (Madame Laborde) deserves higher praise, as a sure and steady vocalist, with as much expression as can be thrown into the tones of a rather hard voice. The *Arnold*—M. Laborde—whom we remember in Paris singing with Madame Thillon, at the *Théâtre de la Renaissance*, in 'La Chaste Suzanne'—appeared in the part under the grave disadvantage of succeeding to M. Duprez. What is more, he imitates—and this not by taking the good point of his model, which is an intense and dramatic conception of the entire work:—but by copying those peculiarities which Nature has imposed on the artist, and which, when copied, are disagreeable: because M. Duprez, whose voice was always a factitious one, and like Pasta's, had to be produced, in place of coming of its own accord, is compelled to adopt a slow and *posé* method of delivering his music; M. Laborde, whose organ seems naturally ready and complete enough, perpetually drags the tempo, and, what is more, sings out of time, disregarding the phrasing and the proportions of his bars. Most of the movements in which he appeared were more or less sacrificed to this propensity. M. Quillevier, as *Guillaume*, with far less pretensions, was in every respect more satisfactory. As regards the entire effect, we have never enjoyed 'Guillaume Tell' so much out of Paris; nor have we ever more earnestly regretted that the libretto is one which must weigh down the work as a "stock opera." There are no two acts of any musical drama more vigorous, more artistically consistent, calling for less expurgation, or more likely to last, than the two first of this master-piece—not a *morceau* is without its melody—hardly a bar without some one of those delicious orchestral touches which enchain the attention by their felicity, however often heard. Yet the work is heavy, and must be placed, we think, by Posterity, in the category of Mozart's 'Zauberflöte' and Weber's 'Oberon,' as *living* music mated with a *dead* story. This makes it doubly tantalizing when regarded as Rossini's (stage) 'Song of the Swan.' But were we to enter on the chapter of regrets for his silence, we should not know how to make an end.

It is part of the system of management to produce a nightly change of performances. Thus, on Monday, 'La Favorite' was given, with Madame Julien—the *prima donna seria*—on Wednesday 'Les Diamans de la Couronne,' and on Friday 'La Part du Diable.' It is impossible, of course, to dwell on all these works severally and singly; but we may offer a few words on French Comic Opera in general, and upon such pieces as are new to our public, in future notices. Meanwhile, the entertainment is, as we have said, one worthy of support.

LYCEUM.—A new comedy in two acts was produced on Monday, with somewhat equivocal success. It is by the author of the 'Trip to Kissingen,' and entitled 'Friends at Court.' It furnishes little opportunity for clever acting, except in the part assumed by Mrs. Keeley, *Charles de Marillac*, a young Gascon, who arrives in Paris as a soldier of fortune, and of whom the king, *Louis the Fourteenth*, and the *Marquis de Lauzun* seek to make a victim by entrapping him into a marriage of convenience with a certain Mademoiselle, one *Louise de Chemeraut* (Miss Fairbrother). Unsuspecting of the trick played upon him, and really loving the lady, the young Gascon is embarrassed and annoyed by the means taken, immediately after the ceremony, to prevent him from having communication with his bride. Out of this such amusement as the piece attempts is made

to grow; but the notion is deficient in novelty, and, as here treated, barren of attraction.

PRINCESSES.—*'The Merchant of Venice'* and *'Guy Rannering'* have been revived at this theatre, to exhibit Miss Cushman in *Portia* and *Meg Merrilies*. The first is a fine performance; the last, one of fearful and picturesque energy, which must make a great impression. Let this lady, however, beware of melodramatic characters. The manner in which plays are put on the stage and the minor characters filled at this theatre continues to be disgraceful.

MISCELLANEA

Paris Academy of Sciences.—June 2.—M. Cauchy, in the name of a committee appointed to examine the calculating child, reported that the aptitude of this child, the young Prolongeau, of Blaye, for calculation is really extraordinary. He addressed to him a great number of questions, which he resolved by the head, with much facility;—problems connected with the ordinary operations of arithmetic, and with the solutions of the equations of the first degree. The committee, after a long examination, are persuaded that the faculties of this child ought to be cultivated with discretion, and that the persons who may be charged with his education should avoid, for several years, applying him too closely to the study of mathematics. —A paper was received from Messrs. Chevallier and Werthem on the elasticity and cohesion of different kinds of glass. They state, amongst other things, that the admixture of lead with glass diminishes both the elasticity and cohesion, and that the admixture of manganese increases its elasticity. —On the changes effected in Sulphur by Heat, by M. Daguin. He states, 1st, that the transformation of soft into brittle sulphur may be accelerated by heat and light; 2nd, that it is accelerated by mechanical action under the influence of the temperature of 100° of centigrade; 3rd, that by keeping sulphur in a constant temperature, its transformation is much retarded; and lastly, that when sulphur passes from the soft to the ordinary state, the transformation begins internally. —A paper from M. Shallennmann, stating that the sulphate of iron may be employed for the disinfection of fecal matter, and that lime ought not to be employed for this purpose, as it destroys the ammonia, and thus deprives this manure of its richest property, was read. —A paper was read on the pretended discovery, by M. Blanchard, of a new animal of the leech kind, but from the description it appears to be the *Hirudo grossa* of Linnaeus.

Wales and Miss Costello.—June 11.—In your very gentle review of Miss Costello's work on North Wales, you express a doubt whether kindly feeling and attachment between different ranks has been so utterly extinguished as that lady supposes, and also an opinion that the blame of such extinction (if it were true) would lie chiefly, if not exclusively, with the higher of the two orders in question. Will you allow me, from personal experience and observation of Wales, to attest the justice of both the above remarks, and at the same time to add a third. Many good people in Wales, especially clergymen and those who have clerical connexions, are apt to view and estimate the characters of their neighbours, considering them as Dissenters rather than as countrymen. Hence something of polemical bitterness is generally mingled in their description. Add to this, that often knowing little of human nature on a large scale, and judging their chapel-haunting congregations by an Utopian or ideal standard, the persons whom I allude to lay extraordinary stress on such instances of rural depravity as may be found not only in Wales, but in every country in the world.

Now against such a spirit of partisanship, I myself (having been born a Welshman before I was ordained a clergyman) beg to record my protest. I will also venture a conjecture, that Miss Costello was a visitor in the houses of clergymen of high views in theology; and information from such sources would be very far from presenting so true a picture as the unbiased eyesight of any intelligent and thoughtful stranger. The truth is, that whatever may be the evils of dissent, it has deeply impregnated all Wales with the seeds of whatever homely virtues are the offspring of Christianity, though not in its most perfect form. And I will also add, that to apply the word "*barbarism*" to a people, to whom the Bible almost universally supplies their household language, and whose very peasantry supported literature in their own tongue,—both daily increasing, and ranging from translations of Josephus to weekly periodicals and treatises on scientific agriculture, is about as gross a misrepresentation as it has ever been my fortune to encounter.

The Sportsman in Canada.—The author of this work, Mr. Tolfrey, complains of our review [*ante*, p. 541] in terms of great indignation. We will quote from his letter all that directly bears upon the subject:—

The person who has written this scolding notice, has

been pleased to observe that my work "contains a long account of the melancholy death of the late Duke of Richmond, resulting, it was supposed, from the bite of a mad fox." Now, I beg leave, with submission, to observe that I did not pen this mournful narrative under a supposition, but from painful facts which literally passed under my own observation. The fox in question belonged to a bat-man of my own, and I lent my military servant to Captain Fitzroy, the lamented Duke of Richmond's aide-de-camp, who accompanied his Grace on a tour of inspection as far as Montreal. Your reviewer goes on to remark, "but as the particulars were published at the time, and Mr. Tolfrey knows no more than he could collect from others, we cannot understand why it should have been introduced here." If, by it, your reviewer means "the particulars" I can assure him that I never collected them from others—the mournful drama was enacted before me.

—I am, &c.
FRED. TOLFREY.

We shall dispose at once of the grammatical objection, which we take it is meant for a pleasantry:—if otherwise, Mr. Tolfrey ought to have known that the "it" referred not to "the particulars," but to the "long account of the melancholy death of the Duke of Richmond, resulting, it was supposed, from the bite of a rabid fox." We have given the quotation in *extenso*, for the purpose of observing that it is obviously the reviewer, not the author, who throws a doubt on the cause of the Duke's death. That Mr. Tolfrey himself speaks of it as a certainty, and not as "a supposition," only indicates the defective state of his knowledge. He is evidently not aware that the whole train of horrible symptoms which, fifty years since, were assumed to be characteristic of hydrophobia, is now claimed by the best authorities amongst popular errors. By the words "it was supposed" we expressed our own doubts, in which we the more indulged seeing that the report of the Duke's sufferings, by whomsoever written, bore evident marks of the writer's sharing in the vulgar delusion. This imputation Mr. Tolfrey now takes upon himself—for he says "the mournful drama was enacted before me"—"the painful facts literally passed under my own observation." In this respect, however, his book and letter differ, for the former stops far short of such a statement—on the contrary, the book states most distinctly that Mr. Tolfrey was one of the guests who dined with the Duke for the last time at Quebec, and many of whom never saw him again; adding, "I was of the number; and took leave of his Grace—little dreaming it was for the last time—on board the steamboat which conveyed him from Quebec at one o'clock in the morning." It was on this journey to the Upper Provinces that the Duke was bitten by the fox; and certainly, after this account of the last leavetaking at Quebec, we could not suppose that the Duke was accompanied by the "narrator," or that "the painful facts literally passed under Mr. Tolfrey's own observation";—indeed, and tending further to mislead us, Mr. Tolfrey states in his work, "we had the satisfaction of learning, during the progress of this extensive and lengthened tour, that the object of our solicitude was as well as his Grace's friends could wish him to be." Subsequently we find Mr. Tolfrey at Montreal with "a very choice set of nags under his charge"—the citizens of Montreal having designed to greet the Duke's return from the back settlements with a dinner, races, and a ball, and horses having been brought thither for the purpose from Quebec. The Duke, however, did not arrive at the time expected, and the Duke's family and friends were in great anxiety in consequence. Among the expectants we find Mr. Tolfrey standing under the portico of the hotel. Col. Ready, his Grace's private secretary, he tells us, evinced symptoms of considerable uneasiness, and called him, Mr. Tolfrey, aside, and requested him to have one of his hacks saddled, that if intelligence were not received within half an hour, he, Mr. Tolfrey, might ride towards La Chine to gain intelligence. We next find him galloping off towards La Chine, and meeting Colonel Cockburn in a calèche. The remainder of the narrative speaks for itself:—"As soon as I stopped the driver, the first question on my part was, 'How is the Duke?' and 'Where is he?' Ere the words were uttered, I had remarked the sad and mournful expression in the countenance of my friend, Colonel Cockburn. A melancholy shake of the head told me, but too plainly, that the worst might be anticipated; but I was not prepared for the shock I experienced, when, in answer to my inquiry, Colonel Cockburn pointed to the shell, which contained the remains of the Duke of Richmond, at his feet. To describe my feelings at this moment, would be a task beyond the power of my feeble pen." Such

is the statement in the book, according to which nothing is clearer than that Mr. Tolfrey could "know no more" of the Duke's accident and his sufferings "than he could collect from others"—that he was not present at either, and must have received "the particulars"—one and all—at second hand.

The Ancient Britons.—Will you admit a suggestion on the subject of the marital institutions of our ancestors (if they are not rather to be considered merely predecessors), adverted to in your review of Dr. Lappenberg's translator. Surely Caesar's account of Britain contains errors enough to make one more no improbability: and may not the error have arisen from the custom frequent, by necessity, in poor countries—in Ireland, nay, in this our metropolis, of several families, more or less nearly related, occupying a single apartment, whether hut, garret, or cellar—a custom certainly compatible with proverbial domestic purity, however unfavourable to it. The statement of Dion Cassius follows Caesar's; but I think he furnishes unconsciously the means of correcting either. The Empress Julia Domna provoked a retort from a British princess on this subject, which—pointless, indeed senescent, on the current view of it—is sharp indeed on that proposed.—Lib. lxxxi. 16: "Nos multo melius explemus, ea que nature postulat necessitas, quam vos Romanæ; nam apud optima viris habemus consuetudinem, vos autem occulte pessimi homines adulterii pollutum."—I am, &c.
W. W. L.

The Smith Evans.—I take the liberty of forwarding to you another specimen (and an amusing one) of the practice alluded to among the *Miscellanea* in your last number. An addition to the *Selecta* *proscriptio*, it is hoped. If such book-collection plead King William's motto "*Recepi, non rapui*," they certainly require with it Swift's annotation that "the receiver is as bad as a thief."—I am, &c.
H. M.

Dispensary House, Rochester, 8th June, 1845.—Sir,—The many favourable notices which I have seen in various quarters of your * * *, &c. have induced in me a strong desire to possess the volume, but as I have "registered a vow" never to buy books, of course I cannot order it through the regular channels. I review for two newspapers of this locality, one of them having a very considerable circulation, and will give you a notice in both of these for one copy of your work. Should you think worth while to let me have it on these terms, please forward it to Mr. Strange, Publisher, Paternoster-row, directed to me, care of Mrs. Berry, Bookseller, Rochester.—I am, &c.
H. G. ADAMS.

Mr. Adams inclosed in his letter copies of reviews, written professedly by him for *The Maidstone Journal*, and another paper, the name of which was not given.

Copyright.—Sir F. Pollock, C.B., pronounced the judgment of the Court in the case of Chapple v. Purday. This was an action in which the plaintiff claimed damages from the defendant, for an alleged infringement of his copyright in the Overture to *Fra Diavolo*. It appeared that the music in question, which, as is well known, was composed in Paris by Auber, some years ago, was sold by the composer to one Troupinas, who assigned his interest therein to one Latour, from whom the plaintiff took an assignment in his turn. The piece in question having been represented and published in Paris, a formal assignment was subsequently made of the copyright in England to the plaintiff, by all the parties above mentioned, and the overture was afterwards published in England by the plaintiff. The defendant having published and sold copies of the same music, this action was brought to restrain him from so doing. A verdict passed for the plaintiff at the trial in this court, subject to a motion to enter a nonsuit; and the case having been argued at considerable length, time was taken to consider the question so reserved for the opinion of their Lordships. The Chief Baron now stated that there were two questions—first, whether the plaintiff at common law could claim any copyright under the circumstances of the case; and, secondly, whether failing that, he was protected by the statute law of England. As to the first question, there was no doubt whatever that no foreigner residing abroad and there composing a work could claim any protection for his work by the common law of this country. A copyright is a creature of the municipal law of each country, and must be governed by its statutes, which have no extra-territorial power. A British subject may, therefore, at common law, print and publish any French work in England; and the next question is, whether as regards the defendant, that power is in any way affected by the statutes relating to this subject. There are the statutes of 8 Anne, c. 19, and 24 George III., c. 156, which latter was passed to encourage British talent and British authors in most general terms. The terms of these statutes do not apply to foreign authors and their works, and it remains to consider the several cases which have been decided under

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